# The Chicago Tribune.

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## WASHINGTON.

**Trumbull's Civil Service Cleansing Process Further Discussed in the Senate.**

**An Unsatisfactory Compromise Finally Agreed Upon.**

**The Matter to be Further Considered in the Senate To-Day.**

**House Debate on a Bill Authorizing the Appointment of a Labor Commission.**

**Akerman's Prospective Retirement Authoritatively Announced.**

**The Chicago Custom House Land Bill Introduced in the Senate.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—There is a growing speculation in political circles as to the possible future complications with Spain, growing out of the Cuban question. At the State Department there are no fears on this score, but in other departments of the government this sanguine view of things is not entertained. There has always been a powerful lobby in existence here who have never been satisfied with Secretary Fish's policy in Cuban matters, and this lobby is at present actively intriguing either to bring about the Secretary's removal, or to have our government adopt a more positive policy in this respect.

THE SPECIAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

held a meeting this morning, and made provisions for dividing the work assigned them to various sub-committees. The committee have quite recently interchanged views with members of the commission, and have agreed generally upon the policy which is necessary to be pursued in connection with this subject. The Commissioners are now engaged in preparing their report, but do not think it will be ready until after the holidays. The administration organ here has an editorial to-day stating that the Civil Service Commission, of which George William Curtis is the head, is a downright failure so far as practical and substantial results is concerned. In remarking upon the editorial, the Commissioners say that they depend more upon what the President says in his message than what his organ may state.

It was authoritatively announced at the White House to-day that Attorney General Akerman would be assigned to the United States District Court in Florida, recently made vacant by the death of Judge Kinney. It is not officially stated as to who will be Akerman's successor, but the opinion here has generally settled upon ex-Senator Williams, of Oregon. Southern Republicans are still earnestly working to have this appointment kept with their section, General Bristow being the chief candidate.

VANCE.

A few days since Democratic Senators signed a letter requesting ex-Governor Vance to resign the United States Senatorship to which he was elected last winter, on the ground that there was not the least probability that he would be admitted, and also that his further persistency in this direction only tended to confirm the prejudices which existed in the North as to the present temper of the Southern people. The letter was intended to be shown to the Democratic members of the North Carolina Legislature, in order that they might understand the situation of affairs here, and proceed at once to elect a successor to Vance, against whose admission no objection could be raised. This Legislature had been given to understand by Vance that his prospects of admission were good, and it was considered advisable to remedy these errors of opinion. The letter was forwarded to North Carolina, but failed of its purpose. It is now asserted that Vance came into possession of the same, and destroyed it to prevent knowledge of its contents coming to the members of the Legislature, and also to defeat the prospects of a successor to himself being elected.

TAX ON SALES OF VESSELS.

The Committee of Ways and Means will, to-morrow, report back Lynch's bill to remit taxes now on sales of vessels, and recommend its passage by the House.

When Mr. Hoar's Labor bill, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the whole labor subject, such as hours of labor, rates of pay, and the general condition of the working classes throughout the country, was first introduced in the House the Democrats were inclined to make some show of opposition thereto. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Democratic members having suddenly become friends of the proposed measure, it is now probable that the bill will be reported back favorably before the holiday adjournment, and every body disclaims any partisan purpose in it. It will be supported on both sides of the house.

SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

Several members of the Banking and Currency Committee have announced themselves in favor of Lynch's Specie Payment bill.

SCHENCK.

It is denied at the White House that any word has been yet received from General Schenck, our Minister to England, which would indicate that he desires to come here. There are late advices from him at the State Department, but nothing of a personal character.

THE REASON WHY.

Senator Morton, in an expression used to-night, gave the key to the proceedings of the Senate to-day and yesterday. He said that he regarded Trumbull's resolution, providing for the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee, as an attack upon the administration.

ANOTHER SENATE CAUCUS.

The difference of opinion among Republican Senators as to the advisability of appointing the committee mentioned above, led to another caucus this morning, which far from settled the question. This caucus, which lasted two hours, and which was characterized by bitter personal charges, taunts, and retorts, a resolution was agreed to providing for the appointment of a standing Retrenchment Committee to which should be referred all matters arising from corruption in the public service. This resolution was drawn up by Mr. Morton, and was subsequently offered in open Senate by Mr. Anthony. It was no sooner read by the Clerk than Mr. Trumbull submitted as an amendment thereto his original resolution, somewhat modified, but which still gave the committee power to investigate all cases and abuses of its own motion; also, authority to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess. With the question thus put squarely before them, the Senate at once plunged into acrimonious debate. The administration Senators, under the lead of Anthony, Conkling and Morton, labored to show that the present administration was so honest that it needed no investigation. Schurz took the report of the Retrenchment Committee made last spring for his text, and exposed frauds and abuses which had grown up in New York under the general order system. During his remarks, and in replying to a question from Senator Patterson, formerly of that Committee, it came out that Secretary Boutwell wrote a letter last winter strongly condemning the general order system, which letter was sent, with other papers, to the government printing office; but which was not printed with the balance of the committee's report. In explanation of this omission, Senator Patterson significantly stated that it might have been mislaid or lost, but what exactly became of it he did not know. Conkling, as usual, whenever the Custom House is alluded to, went into a defence of the administration, and also drew largely upon the report for his defence of this institution. It was the intention of the administration Senators to shut out the debate on this question to-day, but a motion to adjourn was finally adopted on the distinct understanding that there should be a vote taken to-morrow, when Wilson and Trumbull are booked for speeches. The vote of the Senate on the question of appointing this committee, stands about 25 to 22 in favor of Anthony's proposition.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that no assessment will be made against distillers for Christmas day, provided work is suspended on that day.

The Republican Senators were again in caucus this morning for three hours. The result of their deliberations was that a committee of retrenchment should be appointed the same as the other committees, but not jointly with the House, nor with the powers contemplated in Senator Trumbull's resolution.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Assessors of Internal Revenue—A. B. Carroll, Second District of Missouri; J. H. Ross, Fifth District of Indiana. Postmasters—J. S. Pollock, Little Rock, Ark.; C. P. Coffin, Madison, Ind. S. H. Alban, Register of the Land Office at Stevens' Point, Wis.; D. L. Quan, Receiver in the Land Office at Stevens' Point, Wis.

COLFAX.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A special to the *Times*, from Washington, says that Vice President Colfax has informed many prominent Republicans who have questioned him on the subject, that he cannot withdraw his refusal to be considered a candidate for renomination.

GOVERNOR PALMER STILL UNSATISFIED.

A representative from Governor Palmer, of Illinois, who is in Washington endeavoring to secure the removal of the Government troops from Chicago, says that the Governor is anxious for this, and if it is not done, he will fulminate another proclamation.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The United States and British Commission resumed their session to-day. In the case of John Holmes Hanna vs. the United States, the Commissioners decide that the United States cannot be held liable for the injuries caused by acts of rebels.

APPOINTMENT RECOMMENDED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to the President the appointment of Benjamin J. Sweet, of Illinois, now Supervisor of that State, to be First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

LAND FOR THE CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE.

A bill was introduced by Mr. TRUMBULL, providing for the condemnation or purchase, under the statute of Illinois, of the remainder of the Custom House Block in Chicago, or a block within two squares thereof, on which to erect a new government building, at the total cost of five millions, two millions of which the bill proposes to appropriate immediately.

CENSUS EXPENSES.

The House bill appropriating moneys for taking the last census passed.

THE RETRENCHMENT QUESTION.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution providing for a standing Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, to consist of seven members, to be elected by the Senate and have power to investigate and report upon such subjects as may be committed to it by the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by a provision directing the committee to inquire into the expenditures in all branches of the government service; whether any, and also what, offices ought to be abolished, and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced, &c.; also giving it power to sit during the recess of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN favored the original resolution. If any Senator knew of any abuses he could easily have them referred to the committee.

Mr. WILSON favored both propositions.

Mr. THURMAN favored the amendment, and said that the committee which should have power to investigate only such charges as might be referred to it by the Senate would be useless as a means of reforming the public service.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if Senators were earnest in their desire to correct abuses in the public service, they would not hesitate to create a committee with sufficient powers.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that, considering the number of persons employed in the public service, and their duties, the administration of the government for the last three years would compare favorably for efficiency and purity with any previous administration whatever, even that of George Washington himself. There was, then, no more need for a committee with extraordinary powers.

Mr. THURMAN said there were many persons throughout the country who would not take the round and whitewashing statement of Mr. Edmunds for the purity and efficiency of the public service, but would require further evidence. The Senate might either pass a resolution, which would indicate a real desire to discover and expose abuses, or it might pass the pending resolution of Mr. Anthony, which would show the people that defects and corruptions in the government service were to be whitewashed and covered up. The country would hold the party of the majority responsible.

Mr. CASSERLY contended that the committee proposed by Mr. Anthony would be a mere nullity, having no power to originate investigations. He had heard of a transaction connected with one of the highest departments, and a fit subject for investigation, but would not take upon himself to move an investigation unless there were a committee like that proposed by Mr. Trumbull, with power to originate the investigation.

Mr. SCHURZ remarked that this was not by any means a new proposition. It was merely a proposition on the part of Mr. Trumbull to revive the old Committee on Retrenchment, armed with powers that made the old committee so useful and efficient. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) had told the Senate that the civil service had improved greatly under the existing administration, and undoubtedly it had, yet in the whole history of the country it would be difficult or impossible to find four consecutive months during which so many defalcations and embezzlements by public servants have been brought to light as in the last four months. Most of these cases had been discovered, too, without careful search or investigation—had been almost stumbled upon, and therefore it was fair to infer that careful investigation would expose a great many now hidden. "Now, gentlemen, I tell you whatever may be said of the improvements that have taken place, the people of the United States are startled at the frequency and enormity of the disclosures which are made from day to day. Do not give yourselves up to any delusions on the subject. The commercial people are on the point of demanding an honest government, and they want to have all means used for that object that are compatible with the laws of the country. They demand the exposure and overthrow of corruption, regardless of the interests of any party or any person. It seems to me we are standing at the threshold of a moral revolution that bids fair to go beyond the overthrow of Tammany Hall, and in that revolution the science how not to do it will be of very little avail. Neither will cheap declamation against corruption in the abstract or against the sinfulness of sin in general avail much. We have had enough; and the people will not much longer take that worthless currency as legal tender. If we wish to serve the country and to command its confidence, we have to make clear to the country that we hate no party more than we hate corruption, and that we love no party more than we love good government."

Mr. CONKLING. The question before the Senate is whether a committee about to be created shall be created in the ordinary way, or shall be given powers of an extraordinary character. It is no credit to the Republican party or to any member of it, to profess to be willing to investigate its administration of affairs, and to purify whatever is found to need purification, for I undertake to say that never in American history was there a party that had less to deter from rigid investigation, and none so tempt it to go forward. The strength of the Republican party lies largely in the fact that it is able and willing to purify and purge itself. He referred to the Hodge case as evidence that the Republican party means to hold public servants to strict accountability.

Mr. MORTON declared himself in favor of Mr. Anthony's resolution, because it was broader than Mr. Trumbull's, and embraced all matters relating to retrenchment. He also spoke of the extraordinary purity of the present administration, and its promptness in punishing dereliction of duty in its officers, and cited the case of Hodge as an illustration.

Mr. CASSERLY asked whether the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) could mention any other case of prompt punishment of a defaulter.

Mr. MORTON said he did not remember any at this moment, but he would venture the assertion that wherever there had been a defalcation brought to the knowledge of the administration, the defaulter had been punished.

Mr. CASSERLY. How about Pension Agent Lawrence, and Collector Bailey?

Mr. MORTON. They ran away before they were found out.

Mr. CASSERLY; Is it an evidence of vigilance for the government to let its rascals get away? The Democrats of New York did not let Tweed run away.

Mr. MORTON called attention to the fact that men who committed defalcations generally were not of a class that could be weeded out by any system of civil service reform, because they were intelligent, accomplished men, who could undergo any examination successfully.

ADJOURNMENT.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE REPORTS, ETC.

Mr. BANKS reported a bill appropriating $62,000 for the expenses of the British American Claims Commission. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, introduced bills granting various land privileges to Utah. Referred.

Mr. HALSEY, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the erection of public buildings in Chicago. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WELLS, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating $350,000 for like purposes in St. Louis, which was also similarly referred.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House then commenced to discuss the Apportionment bill; but after a long discussion in Committee of the Whole, of no public interest or importance, the committee rose without taking action on it.

RULES.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule that the Speaker appoint one Territorial Delegate on the Committee on Territories, and the Delegate from the District of Columbia on the Committee for the District of Columbia, such Delegates, however, not to have the right of voting in the committee. The rule was agreed to.

The SPEAKER thereupon appointed Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, as a member on the Committee on Territories, and Mr. Chapman as a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a commission of three persons, to hold office for two years, unless their duties shall have been sooner accomplished, who are to investigate the subject of wages and hours of labor, and capital between laborer and capitalist, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and show how the same are affected by the existing laws regulating the commerce, finance and the currency. The Commissioners are to receive a salary of $5,000 each, and may employ a clerk, and they shall report the result of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

Mr. HOAR moved to make the bill the special order for Wednesday, the 10th of January, and from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. GARFIELD objected to the continuity of a special order, but was willing to have one day assigned to it.

Mr. HOAR modified his motion accordingly.

The SPEAKER said that the proposition was that the bill should be made the special order to the exclusion of all other orders for Wednesday, January 10.

Mr. WOOD—I object to that.

Mr. KERR—So do I.

Mr. HOAR—Very well, then. I move to put the bill upon its passage now.

The bill, having been read by the Clerk, Mr. KERR moved to lay it on the table.

The SPEAKER stated that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had the floor.

Mr. HOAR then proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. He was quite sure that the measure, when understood, would receive the almost unanimous approbation of the House. It was well known that from all parts of the country and of the civilized world there went up a cry of discontent from the laboring classes. In this country the laboring classes were the State itself. Congress ought not to be afraid of light. Let the sick be brought into the sunlight, and they would get well. He did not place the bill on the judgment or recommendation of the Committee alone. The slight expenditure proposed was due to the judgment of laboring men themselves. The labor party of his own State, last summer, had recommended the passage of this very bill, and had, although politically opposed to the Republican party, expressed its gratification and respect for that party in consequence of its giving attention to this matter. The grand International Association of Workingmen, an organization which pervaded Europe, and which was making its voice heard and its power felt everywhere, had also asked of Congress this special measure. He was not competent to express an opinion on the interesting historical question of the Commune—of the events which took place in Paris last summer. The other side of the story had not been heard; but one thing was known, that there was a cause in existence and an object in view which had led those working people in Paris, young men and young women, in the morning of life, not merely from the ignorant or oppressed classes, but from the classes of culture, of family ties, in some cases of wealth, to go down to their deaths calmly, heroically, and as cheerfully as ever a bridegroom went to his marriage feast; and he did not believe that the cause which had inspired such heroism was a cause which was not entitled to the respect of Americans everywhere. The International Association of European and American Workingmen had a title to respect for having established a relationship and recognized a kindred among men of all nations.

Mr. DAWES expressed surprise that Messrs. Kerr and Wood should have raised objections to the bill, and that they had not had their attention called to the fact that no subject was looming up in the near future that demanded more care from legislators than the question of reconciliation of labor and capital. He hoped that his friend from Indiana (Mr. Kerr) would withdraw the motion to lay the bill on the table, and either consent to having a single day set apart for its consideration, or else permit its passage at this time.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, thought that Congress should authorize the appointment of the proposed commission. This government could not afford to permit the laboring people of any portion of the country to fall into the condition of the laboring people of England, France, Austria, or Belgium. Congress should look to it that they whose skill and toil open mines and coal banks, and convert the ores into metals and into all forms of utility and beauty; those who shear sheep and wash wool, and spin and weave it; those who convert the apparently arid field into cotton and all its useful and beautiful fabrics, shall not live in ignorance nor die in want. Their toil and resources are capital quite enough to banish poverty from the land, except as a result of intemperance.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over.

## FOREIGN.

**Latest Bulletins Concerning the Prince of Wales' Condition.**

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—At noon, says the London *News*, the Prince of Wales was still living, with no change for the better.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 2 p. m.—The official bulletins to-day are as follows:

"SANDRINGHAM, 8 a. m.—The Prince passed a restless night. There is no improvement in his condition."

"NOON.—The condition of the Prince at this hour is unchanged."

LONDON, Dec. 13, 3 p. m.—The *Times'* extra contains the following:

"KING'S LYNN, NEAR SANDRINGHAM.—In the case of the Prince, there has been no alteration to the first stages of convalescence as every one had a right to expect."

A telegram to the *Echo* says: "Delirium is constant, but not violent. He does not rave, but mutters incoherently, hour after hour, without cessation."

A *Herald* special from London, dated 13, noon, says: "The recovery of the Prince appears to be impossible. In the case of his death, a Council of Regency will probably be created, composed of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Princess of Wales, and perhaps others. This is likely to take place immediately, and be followed by a discussion upon the power of the present Parliament to continue its sessions, or whether it is necessary to the country as an extraordinary occasion."

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The latest bulletins this afternoon say that the Prince has been very unquiet all the afternoon, and the gravity of his symptoms remains unabated.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—There is a feeling in some circles that the official bulletins have represented the case of the Prince of Wales to be worse than it really is, in order to arouse sympathy for the Prince, and make him popular.

LONDON, Dec. 13—11 p. m.—A bulletin issued from Sandringham at 10 p. m., by the physicians in attendance on the Prince of Wales, says His Royal Highness has passed a less unquiet evening. Unofficial despatches from Sandringham, however, are unfavorable. The lung symptoms are reported to be most distressing.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The Parsons of this city have offered prayers for the restoration of the health of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The British Foreign Office has sent instructions to all its agents abroad to investigate the organization of the various branches of the International Society in the countries to which they are respectively accredited, and report thereon to the government.

The strike of the telegraph employes is dying out. The men are returning to work in all the principal cities without accomplishing their object, and the movement has proved a failure.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The party of observers of the total eclipse of the sun in the Southern hemisphere, report that the photographs of the corona obtained are perfect, and the result must be conclusive of several points regarded by modern astronomers as needing more thorough demonstration.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—An accident, caused by a collision, occurred to-day to the Boulogne tidal train on the Northern Railway, near Survilliers. Seven persons were injured, and the locomotive destroyed.

Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—There is a rumor that a Ministerial crisis is approaching, and that a dissolution of the Cortes is imminent.

Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 13.—The debate in the Ontario Legislature on the address in reply to the Lieutenant Governor's speech occupied Monday and Tuesday, and will be continued to-day.

On a motion coming from the government side for adjournment last evening, the government were defeated by a vote of 33 to 35.

It is questionable whether the government will be able to carry the address, Blake, the leader of the opposition, having moved an amendment. There is a good deal of excitement, and the House is crowded every evening.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Arrivals from the West Indies state vessels passing Turk's Island have been boarded from there with a request to bring cargoes in free of duty, as the inhabitants were starving.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Reports received from the sugar district relative to the new crop are very favorable. The cane is yielding well.

A document has been issued by prominent insurgents, who have lately surrendered to the government, and which is signed by Reccios Sandival, several Agueros, three Horros, Betancourt, Melchor Bernal, two Varonas, and over thirty-two hundred others of lesser importance. It is dated Puerto Principe, and says: "In the future we will adhere to the throne of Spain, and are now disposed to aid the government. We have seen our illusion vanish, because the country failed to support us, and foreigners failed to send us aid. The Government of Spain is now sufficiently strong to maintain the integrity of the territory." Not a house is left standing in the whole country between Los Tucos and Moron, and the desolation that prevails is terrible. All the hopes of the insurgents of succeeding politically have been given up, and the destruction of the country has been rapidly going on. Fifteen thousand insurgents have surrendered during the past year in the Central Department, and state, individually and collectively, that they are ready to perform whatever duty may be required of them as good and honest Spaniards.

Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A special from St. Petersburg states that yesterday the Czarowitch Alexander, in a quarrel, assaulted Prince Dercuss, the German Minister. Friends interfered, and the parties were separated. The incident caused an excitement, although there is no reason to apprehend any interruption of the good relations between Russia and Germany, as the quarrel is believed to be wholly personal.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A Matamoras special says that merchants and foreigners there have refused to respond to the call for a loan of $40,000. General Cortina is believed to be acting secretly with the revolutionists. There are no funds in the Government Treasury at Matamoras, and it is believed that the road to the City of Mexico will soon be closed by the revolutionists, and a body of revolutionists from Monterey and Saltillo is believed to be marching on Matamoras.

Union League of America.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met to-day. An able address was delivered by Governor Geary, in which he particularly warned the Republican party against the passive policy now proclaimed by the Democrats, denouncing it as a snare. The national officers were re-elected for the next year. A series of resolutions was adopted, heartily endorsing the administration of General Grant and pledging the Union League to sustain the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, for President in 1872.

The South Carolina Ku-Klux Trials.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13.—In the Ku-Klux court to-day, a witness confessed that he was a member of the Klan, which, he said, was formed in 1868 for self-defence and to prevent incendiarism. The town of Yorkville was threatened to be destroyed by negroes, and many gin-houses had already been burned.

The defence produced witnesses to show the urgent need of an organization for defensive purposes.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

**The Temperance Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the House.**

**House Progress on the Eminent Domain Bill.**

**The Principle of Special Benefits Meets with Much Opposition.**

**Edsall's Incorporation Bill—Amendments in the Interest of Municipal Reform.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CREDIT FONCIER BILL.

SPRINGFIELD Dec. 13.—The bill prepared by Mr. Greenebaum was reported back to the House this morning in the form of a substitute which was much larger than the original, but does not differ from it materially. There is a slight but vexatious opposition to it in the Cook County delegation.

FEES OF COOK COUNTY OFFICERS.

Two or three persons have been for some time working on members in behalf of officers in Cook County, whose fees it is attempted to reduce. They have not attempted to take the ground that the Cook County Recorder's fees were unconstitutional, for that is not tenable, owing to the fact that Cook County occupies a special position; but they assert that the productive power of the fees has been greatly overrated. This has naturally had considerable effect, and has diminished the interest, never very great, which members took in the subject.

THE REVENUE BILL

will come up to-morrow noon, after the Mayor's bill. There is a growing feeling among the farmers that it will be a good thing for them to allow of the deduction of debts, for then, when they have gotten cattle and have not paid for them, they can deduct the debt from the value of the cattle, but to this there are serious objections. The Senate Revenue Committee will probably decide to allow the deduction of debts in listing credits. Their bill should be reported to the Senate this week.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The long discussion to-day on the Eminent Domain bill, or rather the point whether benefits shall be assessed, did not so strongly indicate the gains which have been made by those opposed to that doctrine as do the private statements of members. These declarations of persons who last summer fought Nelson's bill, that they now approve of the principles, are the strongest evidence the lower house will not pass a bill which has in it the principle of special benefit. Some of these members who have thus changed front have been influenced by recent decisions of the Supreme Court on this subject, and arguments then made, or by more thorough investigation, while others profess they have seen great injustice done under the operations of the old system. Mr. Nelson and those who agree with him feel great confidence of success, and those who are opposed to him are by no means as sure as they were last spring. It is therefore very likely that power to make local improvements in Chicago by special taxation will not be given, in view of the fact that whatever bill is passed, this question will inevitably come before the courts. Mr. Short proposed simply to enact the language of the constitution, and leave the matter to the courts, without any attempt on the part of the Legislature to define what just compensation should or would consist in. It was, however, lost, being voted against by those most warmly opposed to benefits. The question will be resumed to-morrow morning just before the Mayors' bill comes up, and may crowd it out.

INCORPORATION BILL.

The Senate has decided to work away at Edsall's incorporation bill for dear life until it gets done with it, and spent much of to-day on it, the most important thing being the adoption of Woodward's amendment, by which the size of wards is increased, six aldermen chosen from each one, and three men elected yearly by free vote. This is a compromise between those who want the board elected by a vote of the whole city and those who want two boards. It was adopted by a decided vote, although it was objected to by some who are opposed to the minority plan, and some who want two boards. Those who voted in the negative were Crawford, Donahue, Eddy, Edsall, Hampton, Hunter, Kerr, Langley, Little, Nicholson, Sonne, Solomon, Strevell. All the Chicago Senators present supported it. To make the bill harmonious the number of Aldermen to which Chicago will be entitled was fixed at thirty-six. Then, with but little opposition, the provision requiring the concurrence of the Council in the removal by the Mayor of officers appointed by him, was put out, it being felt to be unsuitable. The provisions in regard to the assessment of taxes, which are not altogether satisfactory, so far as Chicago is concerned, were stricken out, leaving that matter to be regulated in the Revenue bill. The consideration of the measure will be continued to-morrow.

ACCIDENT TO A SENATOR.

Senator Epler fell down a stairway leading to his office last night, and was badly injured. It is understood that his skull was fractured.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 13.

Met at 10 a. m., Senator FULLER presiding.

ABSENTEES.

The absentees were Messrs. Boyd, Epler, and Jewett.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

Consideration of Senate bill No. 238 (Temperance bill) was resumed, the question being upon the amendment of Mr. Bangs, to require a bond of $15,000 of liquor dealers.

After some considerable discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. HARLAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to strike out Section 1. This section makes it unlawful to get drunk, and imposes a fine of $5 and costs for intoxication.

The section was stricken out—yeas, 27; nays, 16.

Mr. WHITING offered an amendment providing that the provisions of the bill shall not apply to ale, beer, native wine, or cider.

The amendment was favored by Messrs. KERR, BISHOP, CARTER, DORE, and MARSH, and opposed by Messrs. LANGLEY, WOODARD, HAMPTON, EDDY, and LITTLE.

Mr. CARTER moved to amend the amendment by providing that such liquors shall not be sold without a license.

Mr. Carter's amendment was adopted—yeas, 23; nays, 22.

The question recurring upon the amended amendment, it was rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 31.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved to amend by providing that the fines might be collected separately from the penalty of imprisonment. Lost, decidedly.

Mr. STREVELL offered an amendment providing for a bond of $5,000, conditioned to pay all damages arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. LANGLEY moved to strike out $5,000 in the amendment, and insert $10,000. Lost—yeas, 2; nays, 38.

The question recurring on Mr. Strevell's amendment, it was adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 20.

Mr. HARLAN moved to amend by inserting drug stores among the places named where liquors shall not be used without a license. Adopted.

Mr. LANDRIGAN moved to strike out the provisions allowing $2 per day to the party taking care of any intoxicated person. Lost.

The bill was ordered to a third reading under the pressure of the previous question.

INCORPORATION OF CITIES AND VILLAGES.

The special order, being Senate bill 178, to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, was taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Holcomb to strike from the report of the committee so much as struck out of the bill the provision authorizing City Councils to license and regulate the selling of intoxicating liquors.

It was ordered that Bill 178 be continued from day to day until disposed of.

NEW BILLS.

In the afternoon Mr. MICHELSON introduced a bill to fix the compensation of members of the next General Assembly. It repeals the present constitutional provisions.

Mr. BUSH introduced a bill to promote reclamation of swamps and overflowed lands.

INCORPORATION BILL.

The consideration of the Incorporation bill was resumed.

Mr. Holcomb's motion was adopted, leaving the bill as it was—yeas, 39; nays, 3.

The remainder of the report was concurred in.

Mr. WOODARD offered the following amendment to Section 4, Article 4: "That in cities containing a population exceeding 100,000, the City Council shall, from time to time, divide the city into one-sixth as many wards as the total number of Aldermen to which the city is entitled, and three Aldermen shall annually be elected in and for each ward, to hold their office for two years, and until a successor is elected and qualified. In all elections for Aldermen each voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Aldermen to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof among the candidates as he shall see fit, and candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected."

Mr. CRAWFORD was of opinion that half of the Aldermen should be elected from wards, and the remainder upon a general ticket.

Mr. LANGLEY favored the idea advanced by Mr. Crawford, but even that did not go far enough. He was in favor of electing all Aldermen on a general ticket. He wanted to do this to get rid of a contemptible class of politicians called "ward-bummers," which, as a general thing, controlled all city and town elections.

Mr. DORE preferred the bill now in the House, creating an additional legislative body in cities exceeding one hundred thousand.

Mr. EDSALL did not think it advisable to go further with a minority representation than is now provided.

Mr. WOODARD argued that his proposition would prevent all cliques, caucus combinations, press nominations and fire-proof tickets, from any and all of which no good results will ensue.

Mr. STREVELL maintained that the obliteration of party lines would not cure the evils complained of by the Senator from Cook. The majority must rule. The true way is to set one party to watch another. Minority representation would not work well in Chicago. The principle had been tested in New York, and witness the result. It would be just so in Chicago. Minority representation placed power in the hands of bad men, and he was of opinion that the system would work disastrously.

Mr. DORE took occasion to say that he was opposed to minority representation, but was anxious to see it in operation, especially in the municipal affairs of Chicago. The amendment was adopted—yeas, 28; nays, 13.

Mr. WOODARD moved to further amend the bill by providing that in all cities exceeding 100,000 population thirty-six Aldermen should be elected. Adopted.

Mr. WILKINSON moved to amend by striking from the roll all relating to assessment and collection of taxes. This may be termed a regular sweeper, as it strikes out nearly eight pages of the printed bill. The effect of this amendment is to prevent duplication of the offices of Assessor and Collector. Adopted.

Mr. KERR moved to amend by providing that Mayors shall be citizens of the United States, and reside within the city limits. Adopted. Also to amend by providing that the Mayor shall have power to remove any officer of his own appointment without requiring the approval of two-thirds of the City Council.

Mr. CRAWFORD was of opinion that such removal should be approved by a majority of the Council, and offered an amendment to Mr. Kerr's motion to that effect.

Mr. ALEXANDER made a point of order that Mr. Crawford's motion went to the bill, and not to Mr. Kerr's amendment. Sustained.

The question recurring upon Mr. Kerr's motion, it was adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved to strike out the provision authorizing the committal of children to the reform school for non-payment of fines for violation of city ordinances. Adopted.

Mr. STARNE moved an amendment providing that any city may supply out-lying villages, or manufactories outside their limits with water from the Waterworks, contracts to be made for not more than five years at one time. Adopted.

The bill was recommitted to Mr. Edsall for revision.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATURES.

Mr. CAMPBELL tried to get his bill to establish the legislative authorities of cities made a special order for Friday morning, but the rules were not suspended.

REVENUE BILL.

The Revenue bill was made a special order for to-morrow forenoon.

THE CREDIT FONCIER BILL.

The Committee on Corporations reported back a substitute for Henry Greenebaum's bill, with the recommendation that it be adopted. It is not essentially changed from its original form, except that the minimum of capital is lowered to $500,000, and the limit of the life of the corporation is twenty-five years, at which time, however, it can renew its existence for another term.

TAX BILL.

The Senate bill for the collection of taxes in cities and incorporated towns, was read for the first time, and sent to the Committee on Revenue.

ASKS TO BE EXCUSED.

Colonel MORRISON, of Monroe, asked to be relieved from duty on the Committee on Burnt Records. He understood they would have to go to Chicago for information, and he had no time to go to Chicago to find a lobby. There was one here.

No action was taken on it.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Mr. HAINES said the Senate was out of work, and suggested to take up House bills on a third reading instead of the Eminent Domain bill. The motion failed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of eminent domain, having before it several bills, the real question at issue, however, being on allowing special benefits.

Messrs. SANFORD and ROOT thought it wise to discuss and pass on the general principle involved before going to work on details.

Finally they decided to take up what is known as Nelson's bill, which does not recognize special benefits, and the first section of which says that compensation shall not be made in benefits.

Mr. SPRINGER offered an amendment to the first section, providing that cities, towns, and villages shall have power to make local improvements by special assessment or special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Mr. Springer thought it almost impossible to build up a city without special assessments.

Mr. SHORT moved, as a substitute, that they simply enact the language of the constitution on this subject, and leave it to the courts to decide as to the matter of benefits.

Mr. WAITE favored Mr. Springer's amendment, and thought it unjust not to charge special benefits when a man's property was increased in value. He spoke at length in opposition to the principle of Nelson's bill, when applied to cities. Without special assessments there would be no equal taxation, and poor men would be oppressed. Special assessments had made cities grow, and the number of those who complained was very small.

The committee rose.

RAILROAD BILL.

In the afternoon, Mr. DWIGHT offered a bill to authorize railroad companies whose roads are located to change intersecting points.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Eminent Domain bill.

Mr. SHAW made an able speech, opposing special benefits, and reviewing the course of decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject, which was listened to very attentively.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, favored Mr. Short's proposition, and rather seemed to lean to special assessments.

Mr. NELSON followed on his side of the case, and spoke at length, and was attentively heard by the House. He opposed Mr. Short's proposition and wanted the House to decide the matter, and not leave it to the courts or to a jury to decide.

Mr. HAINES opposed Mr. Springer's amendment, since it was irrelevant to the bill, and also opposed Mr. Short's amendment, since it would leave it to a jury. His remarks were strongly in opposition to special benefits, making a very telling speech. He denied that the adoption of the system would check the making necessary public improvements.

Mr. SHORT'S amendment was lost.

Mr. KERRICK offered an amendment to the amendment providing that when any city determined to make any public improvement, or construct any public work whereby property would be taken or damaged, the city or town shall take into consideration the damages to be paid and apply all special benefits accruing to the owner of the property taken. He drew a distinction between the taking of land by railroad or by municipal corporations. If they did not adopt his amendment, the growth of the cities of Illinois was at an end.

Mr. CAVAN moved to proceed to vote.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the committee rise. Agreed to—ayes, 70; noes, 54.

Adjourned.

## MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The *Republican's* Jefferson City special says the Liberal Republican caucus to-night was attended by 18 members of the House. A meeting of the State Liberal Committee will be held on Friday night. The resolutions provided for presentation to the caucus were deferred. Speeches were made by Lieutenant Governor and others, all of whom avowed their determination to adhere to principles enunciated by the Liberal party this fall, and denounced the centralizing military policy of General Grant. Lieutenant Governor Gravelly said he heartily endorsed the principles upon which Governor Brown was elected, and expected to act with the Liberal Republicans. He was opposed to uniting with the Democrats or the Republican party unless they endorsed his principles.

Mr. Frost said he would co-operate with that party which puts forward the candidate he thinks most likely to succeed.

Other speakers acceded with those views, and were in favor of the Missouri policy.

The caucus adjourned, to meet again on Friday evening.

## MICHIGAN.

**The Commercial Convention—Temporary Organization—Adjournment—The Detroit & Bay City Railroad Under Contract—An Honorable Discharge.**

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—The Commercial Convention, to consider the question of cheap transportation between the Northwest and the seaboard, met here at 10 o'clock in the Board of Trade rooms. There was a large attendance of delegates. Governor Baldwin, of this State, was made temporary Chairman, and delivered the address of welcome. The usual preliminary committees were appointed, and the convention adjourned till after dinner.

The projected Detroit & Bay City Railroad is certain to be built, the contract for its construction having been let to H. H. Smith, who has just completed the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Road. The company are to complete their subscriptions in this city and along the route, and secure the right of way as far as Vassar. When these conditions are complied with, Mr. Smith is to immediately commence the work and complete the same within one year thereafter. The northern terminus of the road has not been fully determined upon, but it will be at some point on the Saginaw River.

Dennis Carroll, arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. Miller, in Greenfield, Mich., has proven an *alibi* and been honorably discharged.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—A Burlington paper reports that Dr. S. C. Thompson, Treasurer of Decatur County, Iowa, has absconded with $1,800 of the county funds. He was last heard of in Chicago, from which place he wrote to his friends that he was going to commit suicide.

—The reception of Alexis, at Toronto, by his own request will be *incognito*, and the proposed ball will not be given on account of the illness of the Prince of Wales.

—Abraham P. Grant, of Oswego, met his death on Tuesday morning last, by falling down a flight of stairs at the residence of Mr. Allen, his brother-in-law. Mr. Grant was the oldest member of the Oswego bar, and has for many years been actively identified with the business interests of the city.

—The schooner Lake Forest, which has been ice-bound for some time, has been towed into port at Buffalo. This is the last of the lake fleet to come in there.

—Hon. Wm. Cox Ellis, ex-member of Congress, a prominent Mason and the oldest member of the Lycoming County (Pa.) bar, died at Muncy, Pa., yesterday.

—David T. Sherman, an old and well-known resident of Springfield, Ill., for many years connected with the public works of that city, and one of the first contractors on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, died yesterday.

—Edwin Foster, an inmate of the Insane Institute at Hartford, Conn., escaped on Tuesday evening and was run over by the cars and instantly killed. He belonged to Grand Rapids, Mich.

—The Tennessee Legislature has enacted a law fixing the rate of taxation at 40 cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, and has subjected many things to taxation hitherto untaxed. The revenue raised under the new law will probably be enough to pay the expenses of the State, leaving the interest on the bonded debt unprovided for.

—A Columbia, S. C., despatch states that the government witnesses against L. Foster, and Mitchell, charged with conspiracy against the government, have divulged the secrets of the Ku-Klux of South Carolina, and gave accounts of seven different raids with their concomitants of rape, whipping, and disgusting brutality.

—The vote in the California Republican Legislative caucus stood, for Senator: Sargent, 34; Cole, 13; Felton, 3; Phelps, 1; Hale, 1. Sargent's friends are rejoicing greatly, as the nomination is equivalent to an election.

## NEW YORK.

**Collapse of Another "Ring" Bank in New York City.**

**The Government Bank Examiner Seriously Implicated.**

**Daily Review of the Leading Markets.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—To-day another Ring bank, the Eighth National, failed and went into the hands of a Receiver. The immediate cause of the failure was the refusal of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, through which it cleared at the Clearing House, to act for it longer. Among the Directors are Charles G. Cornell, one of the Tammany Sachems, and Henry Smith, President of the Police Board. There are rumors afloat about the Tenth National Bank, which is also identified with the members of the late ring. Among the banks which were weak in resources, according to the bank statement of December 9, were the Eleventh Ward Germania, Bull's Head Dry Goods, and Second National. The statements about Mr. Collender, the Bank Examiner, are not at all creditable to him. It is charged that he covered up the condition of the Ocean Bank because it was lending him money on his memorandum check. The New York Clearing House Association, at the meeting yesterday, passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it is the deliberate and matured opinion of the bank officers here present that the incumbent of the office of Government Examiner of Banks for this city has ceased to command the confidence of the banks of this city.

*Resolved*, That the President of the Clearing House Association be requested to address a letter to the Comptroller of the Currency, asking that he be removed, and a competent person appointed in his place.

THE MONEY MARKET

was active early at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, and 1-16 per cent was paid for turning stocks; but toward the close the supply became abundant at 5 to 7 per cent, with exceptions at 5 per cent. The Broadway Bank is calling in loans to prepare for disbursements on Friday for account of the city government.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was strong and advanced. At the Assistant Treasurer's the proposals for government bonds amount to only $323,700, at prices ranging between 109 02-100 and 109 22-100. The awards amounted to $45,700, at 109 24-100 to 109 22-100. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day, for redemption of 5-20 bonds, $480,000, making the total to date $15,580,000. Union Pacific first mortgage bonds closed at 91a91 1-4; land grants, 78 1-2a78 7-8; incomes 84 3-4a85 1-4; stock, 27 1-8a27 3-8, and Central Pacific gold bonds, 103a103 3-4.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet. Prime bankers' 60 days' sterling bills are quoted at 109 to 109 1-8.

THE GOLD MARKET

was firmer. The price opened at 109 1-2, advanced to 109 5-8, declined to 109 1-4, and closed at 3 p. m. at 109 3-8. The rates paid for carrying were 7 per cent gold, 6, 5, 6, 7, and 5 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 109 1-4 to 109 3-8.

THE STOCK MARKET

was heavy, and declined in the morning, and in the afternoon became strong and advanced from 1-4 to 1 3-4 per cent. Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail were the most active. Pacific Mail advanced 1 3-4 per cent, and Western Union 1 per cent.

BREADSTUFFS.

The heavy rain storm of to-day interfered with business at the Produce Exchange. The flour market was dull; most holders declined to yield to sell. Choice family, and all Minnesota extras were firm and in fair demand. At the close the market was irregular and tame for low grades, but very firm for better qualities. The wheat market was dull, but firm. There was very little doing. Choice amber white were held with much confidence. Corn was less active and heavy, but most sellers declined to yield.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS.

The Eighth National Bank, which is not a regular member of the Associated Banks, to-day was refused further clearing accommodations by the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. The last statement of the Eighth National was: Assets, $155,300; liabilities, $584,400.

Confidence seems to be shaken in the outside banks by disclosures showing that Bank Examiner Callender has been using the money of the Ocean Bank to build the Portage Canal. There is a rumor that two other banks are in difficulty, but the story is not verified.

LATER.—The suspension of the Eighth National Bank is announced.

It is stated that an investigation of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank shows that the only assets in the bank were $90,000, of which $75,000 were checks of the United States Bank Examiner. Callender's claim is covered by notes of mining, canal, and other miscellaneous stocks at the West, entirely unknown in this market, and comparatively worthless. The $75,000 advanced to Callender were used to build a canal in Michigan. The Receiver promises a statement to-day.

The statement of the Receiver of the Ocean Bank to-day, shows the liabilities to be $2,680,000. Assets, $1,600,000, of the latter, $1,000,000 are good, the rest doubtful. Stock of the Ocean Bank sold at 20 per cent to-day, against 80, two days ago.

At noon to-day a report obtained circulation on Wall street that the Eighth National Bank was in difficulty. On inquiry at the Clearing House, it was ascertained that this bank is not a member of the association, but did its clearances through the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. Inquiry among the Wall street banks showed that there was good foundation for the rumor that the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank had this morning discontinued its accommodations to the Eighth National Bank. The statement of the Eighth National on Saturday showed the following: Assets—Legal tenders, 155,906. Liabilities—Deposits, $354,400; circulation, $260,000.

Since the disclosures in the Ocean Bank case, where among the assets was included a $75,000 check of Callendar, the Bank Examiner, on the Portage Canal Security, confidence has been shaken in the weekly statements of the banks, and a close investigation is being made into their true character.

It is rumored on the Stock Board that two other banks are in difficulty, but the report is denied in well informed circles, and it is not to be fully credited.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN AND THE INTERNATIONALS.

Governor Hoffman to-day informed the committee of Internationals that he could not determine what course he should pursue in regard to the contemplated parade until he heard from the police authorities.

PROPOSED REFORMS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Council, at Albany, a political reform resolution was adopted, to the effect that the New York officials implicated in frauds be prosecuted criminally and civilly, and that the Legislature amend the constitution by prohibiting all sectarian appropriations.

ERIE RAILWAY MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Erie stockholders, W. R. Clarke, President of the New York Stock Exchange, Reuben Marley, and A. D. Williams were appointed a committee to confer with the American stockholders opposed to the present management. John Swan was present on behalf of the English shareholders. A future meeting is to be called.

At 2 p. m. to-day the Erie Railway Company restored 30,000 shares of Erie stock claimed by the English bondholders. The certificates were handed to Commissioner White, who transferred them to the counsel for the defence. The remaining 10,000 shares, claimed by Gould and Fisk as their personal property, are still held subject to reference to decide the ownership.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, will lecture in Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, on "Robert Burns."

THE FENIANS.

A leading Fenian states that there is no truth in the reported movements of the Fenians in England, in case of the Prince of Wales' death.

DISTRESSED LABORERS.

A number of unpaid laborers yesterday made threats against Comptroller Green and Paymaster Cady, on account of the non-payment of their wages. The laborers allege that their families are suffering for fuel and food. The cause of the trouble is that the pay-rolls are withheld at Tweed's department.

HARBOR ABUSES.

The [illegible] Association, on the subject of [illegible], report that the amount of blackmail levied upon the shipping is not less than $200,000 annually by a single Harbor Master. The total tax upon the commerce of the port for the mere berthing and mooring of vessels by the aid of Harbor Masters is moderately estimated at $1,000,000 a year. Not one tenth of this amount is legal. The Supreme Court of the United States has, in two instances, decided that all tonnage tax on shipping by State authority is unconstitutional, notwithstanding which these fees are regularly collected through the Custom House, solely because a commission is allowed for the collection. The committee suggest the total abolition of the system of Harbor Masters as illegal and unnecessary, and recommend that the entire control of docks and movements of vessels be placed under the direction of the Dock Commission, and remain free from expense to shipping, and that the co-operation of the Committee of Seventy has been asked to favor this reform.

TO BE REVOKED.

It is reported that the Police Commissioners will revoke the order forbidding the International parade.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

A Washington special says General Schenck, our Minister to England, having accomplished his purpose with reference to the Treaty of Washington, and regarding his personal interest here as imperative, has requested the President to name his successor, and call him home.

The Wharton Murder Case.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—In the Wharton trial, Deputy Marshal Frey testified that the prisoner told him, July 7, the circumstances of Ketchum's illness; that she purchased tartar emetic during that time; that she intended to go to Europe, but would not till the matter was cleared up. She offered him a roll of money as a present, which he declined. In a subsequent conversation with Mrs. Wharton, witness questioned her closely about the purchase of the tartar emetic, and whether it was kept where the servants had access to it. She stated it was purchased by herself, kept in her pocket, and the servants could not get it. During these conversations, which occurred four or five times, Mrs. Wharton said that the old gentleman (Ketchum) was peculiarly in the habit of drugging himself, and he might have taken tartar emetic by mistake. In a conversation between Friday night and Sunday she again insisted on giving him money. At this time the note was spread out. It was a twenty dollar bill she offered, telling him to buy himself a present.

H. D. Loney testified to prisoner making Ketchum a sangaree of brown stout on Tuesday afternoon, and that she said he took it.

## ILLINOIS.

**Annual Meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Jacksonville.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 12.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society began in this city at 10 a. m. Arthur Bryant, of Princeton, President of the society, called the meeting to order. The meeting was opened with prayer. The President then delivered his opening address, which was replete with good suggestions and sound advice. Mr. Huggins, the Treasurer of the society, submitted his report, showing a balance in the treasury of $109. The Secretary, Mr. O. B. Galusha, read his annual report, showing a most flourishing condition of the society. The reports were referred to the Auditing Committee, and the President's address to a special committee.

Prof. J. B. Turner delivered an address of welcome, on behalf of the citizens of Jacksonville, to the members of the Society. The learned Professor expressed the hope that the Athens of the West, which contained so many deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, might derive light and reason from the session of the society.

Communications were read from the Superintendents of the Illinois State charitable institutions located here, addressed to the Society, inviting its members to visit said institutions during the week. The invitation was accepted, and Friday afternoon fixed as the time for the visit.

At the afternoon session Prof. Price, of St. Louis, read an essay on meteorology, recommending observations under the control of the government of the State of the weather for the special benefit of farmers and horticulturalists similar to those now in operation by the War Department.

Mr. Perriam read an exhaustive essay showing by facts and figures the great effect of the wholesale destruction of northern forests upon the climate.

The Vice Presidents of the Society, Robert Douglass and Samuel Edwards, made their reports during the afternoon session, indicating much progress in the great matter of horticulture in the First and Second Districts.

This evening's session was occupied in hearing a lecture delivered by Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, on the forces that promote vegetable growth, which was an elaborate and highly entertaining production.

The attendance of members of the society is quite as large as at any previous meetings on the opening day. Among the distinguished gentlemen present from abroad are Prof. Riley, State Geologist of Missouri; Hon. C. W. Murtfeldt, Secretary of the Missouri State Agricultural Society, and Prof. Tice, Treasurer of said society.

The meeting will continue until Friday evening.

SECOND DAY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 13.—The second day's proceedings of the Illinois State Horticultural Society have been, throughout, most interesting. The attendance of both members of the society and spectators was a large increase on that of the opening day. The morning session was occupied in hearing the annual reports of Vice Presidents A. G. Humphrey, of Galesburg, and M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign, and the report of Elias Dagry, of Tuscola, from the committee *ad interim* on the subject of small fruits, and the discussions which these reports elicited.

This afternoon, Dr. E. S. Hill, of Alton, read an essay on the Cultivation of the Cherry, followed by the report of the Standing Committee on Vegetable Physiology, made by Prof. H. M. McAfee, the Superintendent of the State Agricultural College Farm at Madison, Wis. The discussion provoked by the reading of Dr. Hill's essay and the report of Prof. McAfee occupied the balance of the afternoon session.

This evening, immediately after the society was called to order, Prof. Wm. LeBaron, of Geneva, Ill., State Entomologist, read a most able and interesting report from the Standing Committee on Entomology. This was followed by an essay from R. S. Elliott, of Missouri, upon the subject of the Great Plains agricultural experiment, in which he gave facts of the most encouraging character as to the adaptability of the vast American plains for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Elliott's essay, which was listened to with the closest attention, Geo. W. Minier, of Mincer, Ills., delivered a lecture on the subject of the introduction of agricultural and horticultural education in our public schools.

To-day the members of the State Horticultural Society signed a memorial addressed to the Legislature praying that body to enact into a law a bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. Flagg, of Madison County, to [illegible] the society. Said bill provides that the State Horticultural Society be made and declared a public corporation of the State, and that it be required to make annual reports to the Governor, and that it shall provide for the organization of district, county, and other local auxiliary horticultural societies.

## POLITICAL.

**New Hampshire Democratic State Convention.**

CONCORD, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Pending the organization, a platform of resolutions was prepared. The resolutions declare first, that the party is pledged to the perpetuity of the Union, a strict obedience to the Constitution, and honest enforcement of the laws. Second, protection to the rights of every citizen, in accordance with the fundamental law. Third, opposition to every species of corruption, in all departments of municipal, State and national government. Fourth, no privileged classes and no privileged capital. Fifth, a tariff that will raise money for the necessary expenses of the federal government—not for the benefit of monopolists.

The resolutions further denounce the establishment of martial law at the South as unconstitutional and atrocious; advocate reforms in the civil service of the government, and reaffirm the confidence of the party in Governor Weston, pledging him its support for re-election.

James A. Weston was renominated for Governor by acclamation. Henry Calory, of Keene, was nominated for railroad Commissioner.

**Hon. Phelps, of Missouri, Opposes the Passive Policy.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—John S. Phelps, for many years a member of Congress from the Southwestern part of this State, and for a long time Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has written a letter on the passive policy which will be published in the *Times* of this city to-morrow. Mr. Phelps says:

"I have opposed the passive policy from the outset. It is an abandonment of principle, and will be destructive to the organization of the Democratic party. What can be gained by those who believe in the strict construction of the constitution—who have opposed a centralization of power in the government of the United States; who have resisted the attempted overthrow of the rights of States; who have opposed the trial of citizens by military commission; who have resisted the deprivation of the citizen of the right of trial by jury—by this adoption of this new heresy, and the support of men who have fought us relentlessly on all these questions? There is no Liberal party in this State. Whatever there was of value in the Liberal movement in Missouri in 1870 was derived from the principles of the Democratic party. The duty of Democrats is to prepare for the coming contest. General Grant is not the leader of his party. He adopts whatever policy the party leaders dictate, and finding him ready to be governed, they desire his renomination. Let the Democratic party reassert its standard principles, declare their acquiescence to the Constitutional Amendments. Resolve in favor of a revenue tariff and taxes, and upon such a platform, gentlemen, as standard-bearers distinguished for honesty, capacity, attachment to the principle, who never connive at schemes of fraud, and I believe we shall succeed, beyond a doubt, in the coming Presidential election. True men of the country, not wedded to any corrupt partisanship, will unite with us to introduce economy in public expenditures, and put an end to tyranny and corruption."

## MISSOURI.

**Meeting of Railroad Officers in St. Louis—Free-Pass Regulations Adopted—Call for a Meeting in the Interests of Southern and Western Railroads.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—A meeting of officers of quite a number of Western railroads was held here yesterday, to modify the evils of the free-pass system. It was decided that the usual reciprocal annual passes between officers of connecting lines should be given. Passes to traveling agents or employes of other roads shall be granted only on a letter from the President, Superintendent, or other general managing officer for each particular case, and only for business purposes. Half-fare tickets to clergymen shall be issued only to those living off the line of a road, and having no other occupation than that of preaching. Passes for purely charitable purposes may be given. All passes are to be signed by a President, General Superintendent, or a general managing officer of the road giving the passes. Passes shall not be given to shippers of freight, hotel-keepers or clerks. One man may be passed with stock for one or two cars; three men for eight or more cars, but no return passes will be given. A committee was also appointed to call a meeting of the Presidents, Superintendents, or other general managing officers of Western and Southern railroads, to be held January 16, next, for the purpose of organizing an association of such officers for the advancement of railroad management and railroad interests throughout the West and South.

## MINNESOTA.

**Accident to a Railroad Excursion Party—Several Gentlemen Seriously Wounded—Death by Poison—Mercantile Failure.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 12.—A box car of gentlemen of the Northern Pacific & Northwestern Construction Company overturned, bottom up, off the track, twenty miles west of Detroit Lake, while returning east from the end of the Pacific Road, on Sunday night, while the train was backing. D. C. Shepard, Manager of the construction company, a former superintendent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, had his arm dislocated, shoulder not broken; George A. Brackett, Alderman, and a prominent contractor, had a leg broken above the knee. Both live here and are doing well. Superintendent D. Canfield was injured in the head and face. General Spaulding, Engineer Robert L. Harris, and others in the car escaped. The construction company's elegant car was not in the train. The injured gentlemen will arrive here this afternoon. They have had the best surgical aid, a special engine having been dispatched from Brainard.

A son of J. W. Boyd, three years old, took nearly half an ounce of [illegible] last night, without his parents' knowledge, and died.

The failure of a prominent dry goods concern is announced.

**War Department Weather Prognostics.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The barometer will probably rise throughout the Missouri Valley, but fall on Thursday in the Gulf coast. Cloudy weather will prevail from Kentucky north and eastward, with snow to-night very generally from Maryland to Maine. The lowest barometer will advance northeastward over New England, preceded by increasing easterly winds and followed on Thursday by fresh northwest winds and cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Cloudy weather will continue on the Gulf coast. Partially cloudy weather and rising temperature in the interior of the Gulf and Southern States.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, New York, Oswego and Rochester.

**Tax Sales.**

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In consequence of the destruction of the public records of tax sales, I have thought that by publishing a descriptive list of the lots and lands against which I hold tax deeds, or tax certificates, I would be conferring a favor upon all persons interested. Accordingly, I have published a pamphlet containing a full list of the property held by me, and have deposited with the County Clerk and City Comptroller copies thereof, for the use of the public. As I have made such arrangements as will render it inconvenient for me to longer invest in tax certificates or titles, I propose to sell all my interest in the same before January 1, 1872, when I enter upon my new business. I will therefore close up my interest on very favorable terms if applied to immediately, at my office, at the southeast corner of State and Madison streets. Yours respectfully,

JOHN FORSYTHE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.

**Apollo Commandery Election.**

From the imposing array of Past Commanders, Active, and Past Grand officers indicated below, it is evident that the *elite* Commandery of the West, of national reputation, although stunned by calamity, has a "fire-proof" combination fully equal to the emergency of the hour. At the annual Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year and duly installed December 12, 1871:

Sir James Hugo Miles, Commander.
Sir Geo. Redfield Chittenden, Generalissimo.
Em. Sir Chas. Homan Brown, Captain General.
Em. Sir Theo. Tuthill Gurney, Prelate.
Em. Sir Eugene Burritt Myers, Senior Warden.
Right Em. Sir Henry Collings Ranney, Junior Warden.
Sir Henry Winants Bigelow, Treasurer.
Sir Benj. A. W. Locke, Recorder.
Sir Joshua Luther Marsh, Standard Bearer.
Em. Sir J. Adams Allen, Sword Bearer.
Very Em. Sir Vincent Lombard Hurlbut, Warder.

When those highest in the order of Knighthood insist upon taking the lowest offices—if any,—it indicates a *corps d'esprit* among the Sir Knights most commendable.

**Chicago Normal School.**

The regular semi-annual examination for admission to the Normal School of this city will be held upon Thursday and Friday, December 21 and 22, at the Normal School Building, on Monroe street, near Halsted, commencing at 9 a. m. Candidates must be at least 16 years of age, and must present certificates of good character from some responsible persons. Those who have passed examination for admission to the Chicago High School will be examined upon Friday in algebra, physical geography, physiology, and outlines of general history. All others will be examined upon Thursday in arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, reading and orthography, and upon Friday with the other classes. Ladies not residents of the city are eligible for examination.

## EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—10 p. m.

Sales—500 brls mess pork, seller December, $12.25; 1,000 tcs lard, seller February, 9 1-4c; one car green hams averaging 18 lbs, 7c; 200 boxes short rib middles at 6 3-8c.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; superfine, $6.87; XX, $7.50; XXX, $7.50a7.62 1-2. Corn scarce at 85c. Oats scarce and firmer at 55a56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and held at $15.25. Bacon quiet; clear rib at 7 3-4c; sales of clear at 7 3-4a8c; hams dull and nominal; old, 13a15c; new, 14a15c. Lard—Choice scarce and firm; poor dull; tierce, 9a10c; keg, 10 1-2a11 1-2c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in fair demand and firm; inferior, 6 1-2a6 3-4c; common, 7a7 1-4c; good common, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; fair to fully fair, 8a8 1-4c; prime, 9 1-2a9 3-4c. Molasses active and firmer; inferior, 25a30c; common, 31a35c; fair, 38a45c; prime to choice, 42a47c. Coffee, 19 1-2a20c.

WHISKEY—90a91c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 118 3-4; sight, 1-4 discount. Gold, 109 5-8.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 6,000 bales good ordinary, 18 3-8c; low middling, 19 1-4c; middling, 19 3-4c. Receipts, 3,120 bales. Exports—Liverpool, 10,011 bales; Hamburg, 2,250 bales. Stock, 112,449 bales.

**Kansas City Live Stock Market.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—Cattle—Received, 153 head; shipped, 119 head to St. Louis. Total receipts for the week, 581 head; total shipments, 421 head; total sales, 300 head. Good butchers' stock finds quick sale at fair prices. Quotations—Texans, $1.50 to $2.25; natives, $2.00 to $2.50.

Hogs—Received at stock yards, 1,301 head; at packing houses, 1,144 head. Shipped to St. Louis, 58 head; slaughtered, 2,370 head; total receipts for the week, packing houses, 14,542 head; total [illegible], slaughtered, 13,742 head. No change in price.

## DIED.

KING—Dec. 4, at Madison, Ind., in the 82d year of his age, Victor King, father of John Lyle King, of this city.

This venerable man, although since the year 1816 actively identified with the business and social life of Madison, was more noted for his life-long religious character and works. He was nearly fifty years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and took an active part in all the movements of that organization. He was one of the founders and liberal patrons of Hanover College, and also of the Theological Seminary at Hanover, afterwards transferred to New Albany, Ind., and now the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago. He was irreproachable, an exemplary Christian, and an honest man.

GLIDDEN—Near Lee's Summit, Mo., of consumption, Orrin Glidden, of this city, aged 44 years.

Sherbrook "Gazette," Canada East, please copy.

HAMILTON—In Denver City, Col., Dec. 5, 1871, of consumption, James G. Hamilton, formerly of Chicago, aged 35 years.

City papers please copy.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

**I. O. of O. F.**

The members of Duane Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend a regular meeting this Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Eclipse Hall, corner of Thirtieth and State-sts. The above Lodge will meet every Thursday evening at the same place until further notice. Fraternally, GEO. BRAHAM, N. G.

**Masonic.**

The regular convention of Illinois Council of P. of J., will be held at the hall of Home Lodge, corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st., this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of the members are requested. By order of the S. P. G. M. JAMES H. MILES, G. Sec'y.

**Masonic.**

Regular Convocation of UNION PARK CHAPTER No. 18, R. A. M., at their hall, 679 and 681 West Lake-st. this, Thursday, evening, at 7½ o'clock. Visiting Companions cordially invited to attend. GEO. F. LETZ, H. P.

**Masonic.**

Thos. J. Turner Lodge 409, F. and A. M.

Regular meeting this Thursday, evening at the Masonic Building corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. It is hoped every member will be present. By order of the W. M. LISLE BURNAM, Sec.

**Masonic.**

Annual Communication LINCOLN PARK LODGE No. 611, A. F. and A. M., Dec. 15, 1871, at 197 Lincoln-av., for the election of officers and payment of dues. By order W. M. J. H. CLYBOURN, Sec. pro tem.

**Masonic.**

The annual communication of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, F. & A. M., for the election of officers and such other business as may be presented, will be held at Pleiades Hall, corner Twelfth and Clinton-sts, Chicago, Dec. 18, 1871. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. J. E. CHURCH, W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

**MRS. DR. GROSS'**

WEST SIDE OFFICE.

To accommodate her patients, MRS. GROSS has opened an office at

**315 West Monroe-st.**

Office hours from 2½ to 5 p. m., Tuesdays and Saturdays. South Side Office at her residence, 738 Michigan-av.

**DR. J. V. Z. BLANEY,**

**Analytical and Consulting Chemist.**

Special attention paid to restoration of Charred Papers. 466 State-st., corner Eighteenth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTICE.**

After this date all applications for assistance from the A. T. Stewart Fund, for relief of destitute widows and single women, will be made to the undersigned by letter. Applicants will give former residence (if burnt out), present residence, general circumstances, wants, and that they are not regularly receiving aid from any Relief Society, and must be endorsed by two responsible citizens who know the statements to be true. M. S. BOUTON.

Standard Hall, Dec. 14, 1871.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

**CHRISTMAS GOODS**

at W. R. VALENTINE'S Seed Store, 680 Wabash-av. Christmas Trimmings, in Wreaths, Crosses, etc.; Gold Fish, Birds, and Aquariums. Fresh Flowers and Plants a specialty.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Dix & Case is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party may sign firm name in liquidation of its affairs. J. M. DIX. S. M. CASE.

Chicago, Dec. 11, 1871.

# TO PAY, OR NOT TO PAY.

## Informal Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Insurance Company.

## Discussion of the Best Modes of Settling with Policy-Holders.

## Strong Opposition to the Action of the Executive Committee.

## A Disposition to Pay Losses and Discontinue the Company.

An informal meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Republic Fire Insurance Company was held on yesterday at Harmonia Hall, Nos. 68 and 78 West Lake street. The meeting was held in response to a call by the Secretary of the company, J. R. Payson, and for the purpose of taking action with reference to the affairs of the organization, more especially as to the liquidation of the liabilities resulting from the Chicago fire. Delegates were present to the number of about two hundred, representing branches in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Mr. A. Dudgeon was called to the chair, and Mr. Payson acted as Secretary. During the forenoon session the principal business transacted was the organization of the meeting, and the presentation of a statement of the condition of the company's affairs by the Secretary, from which it appeared that the total cash assets of the Republic amount to $512,000, while the liabilities are about $2,000,000 in excess of that sum, and are divided among nearly fourteen hundred policy-holders. Of the capital stock of $5,000,000, 20 per cent has been paid up, requiring an assessment of 80 per cent upon the remaining unpaid stock to meet liabilities, without reference to the further continuing of the company in business.

A recess was taken until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the meeting reassembled in larger numbers than before. Owing to the fact that no rule was adopted requiring each gentleman to announce his name and residence on rising to address the Chair, there was much confusion, it happening in a majority of cases that the Chair himself did not know the names of gentlemen offering resolutions or debating propositions. For this reason we are forced to omit names in many instances.

A resolution, to the effect that the representatives from the various branches express their views, each speaker occupying not more than three minutes, was voted down.

It was then suggested that the meeting defer until the arrival of Judge Miller, of Chicago, the attorney of the company, who was momentarily expected, and who was prepared to give much needed information.

A gentleman offered a resolution providing that the Secretary state the amount necessary to be assessed to pay the debts of the company, and that such amount be assessed and paid, together with an estimated amount, by the Secretary, of the stock which cannot be collected. This was tabled.

A gentleman from Iowa stated that this was not a regularly called meeting, and many of the branches were not represented. There was no legal authority for the calling of the meeting by Secretary Payson, and it was doubtful whether any action of this meeting would be legally binding. There was also a legal question as to the increase of capital stock from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, which was done by the Directors, without the approval or consent of the stockholders. He had no doubt that there would be a disposition to shirk payment upon that stock if it were shown to have been illegally issued.

A gentleman from Peru, Ind., said that from the statement of the Secretary it appeared that the Republic had been doing a losing business from last January up to the time of the Chicago fire, and the stockholders had a right to consider whether they should continue in existence an institution so badly managed and unprofitable.

At this point Judge Miller arrived in the hall, and on taking the platform proceeded to explain why the call for the meeting had been issued. About two weeks after the fire the legal firm of which he was a member had been retained as counsel for the company. The great questions were, as to the relations between the stockholders and policy-holders. Were the stockholders liable? No notes had been given, and it had been confidently expected that they would never be called upon to pay the remaining 80 per cent of stock. The plain conclusion was, that stockholders were liable for this 80 per cent of the stock, which must be regarded as so much funds in the hands of the Executive Committee, whose legal duty it was to collect the money and pay it over to the creditors of the company. If the stockholders refrained from doing this, then the court's must do it. It had been decided by the Executive Committee to go on and pay all claims. After this decision had been reached, the Attorney General of the State began a suit against the company for the appointment of a Receiver to conduct its affairs, but on learning the intention of the Executive Committee the Attorney General said he would postpone his application, and delay further action. The Executive Committee, called together in Chicago from all parts of the country, decided not to make the call upon the stockholders at once, but to go home first and consult their constituents. They adjourned for ten days for that purpose, but at about that time a great clamor was raised against the company in the public press, and a hostile public opinion was created. On the Wednesday following the adjournment of the committee Judge Miller was informed by General Smith that he had received a telegram from the Attorney General, directing him to proceed at once against the company. … to Springfield. Judge Murphy went … who said that he desired to be relieved from any interference with the affairs of the company, and if it would perform its duty to its creditors he would be relieved from much embarrassment in the matter. Judge Miller returned with a letter to General Smith, directing him to postpone for two weeks proceedings against the company. It was then found that a warrant had been issued from the United States Court, and that the property of the company had been seized. They succeeded, however, in removing all obstacles and in retaining the affairs of the company in the control of its officers. The Executive Committee then made a call of stock to be paid in on the 15th of December, and decided to call in the 80 per cent in instalments of 10 per cent per month. A copy of the resolution to this effect was sent to the State Auditor, who replied that it was entirely satisfactory to him. The purpose had been to keep the affairs of the company in the hands of the proper officers, and to keep out of the courts and prevent litigation. In the meantime public sentiment had changed, and the creditors entertained the most kindly feelings toward the company. The Republic was in the way of paying out more money than any other Chicago company had done, or was likely to do, and if it could preserve its credit it would thereby make for itself a reputation which would be of vast benefit in its future business.

A gentleman inquired as to whether liabilities bought up by stockholders could be presented for payment by them in lieu of stock deficits.

Judge Miller replied that he did not think that the Executive Committee was bound to receive such payments, for the reason that claims against the company were payable before the stock was.

The inquiry was made: "If the company should go into bankruptcy, what would be the prospect for policy-holders?"

Judge Miller said, in reply, that if the company should be thrown into bankruptcy its assets would have to be sold for what they would bring, and, if through any concerted scheme, a ring should buy up the assets, the policy-holders would only get the proceeds of the sale, and the purchasers would then realize from the stockholders.

"In that case," suggested a gentleman, "the policy-holders would do better to take seventy-five cents on the dollar from the company, to pay which an assessment of 40 per cent would be sufficient."

"That question," said the Judge, "is for yourselves as business men to settle."

Was this a legal meeting? was asked.

Judge Miller understood it to be merely an informal meeting, assembled for the purpose of getting at certain facts.

How about liability in case of a transfer of stock? was another inquiry.

Judge Miller replied that according to the charter a transfer of stock must appear on the books of the company. If A transferred stock to B without its appearing on the books, the transaction was valid as between A and B, but A was still liable to the company stock. If, however, the transfer were in due form, then B was responsible.

A gentleman said he had understood Secretary Payson to say that about $2,000,000 would be necessary to meet liabilities, but he wanted to know something more concerning the manner in which the capital stock of the company had been increased from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The Secretary stated that this was done by a vote of the Directors at a regular annual meeting, held January 9, 1868, a majority of stock being represented at that meeting.

Mr. Clark said it was a grave question whether the stockholders were legally bound by that action of the Directors, which, he believed, was without due authority, according to the charter. This view of the case was strengthened by the fact that the charter was subsequently amended so as to give the Directors the power to increase the capital stock, from which it must be inferred that, previous to its amendment, the charter did not give them that power.

Mr. Howland, of Iowa, said that it was useless for stockholders to try to crowd through that loophole. If the power to increase the capital stock was conveyed by the original charter, it made no difference whether it was done by the stockholders themselves, or, by, their properly constituted officers, the Directors. As long as the act of the Directors had been ratified and approved by the stockholders in accepting the stock and voting it, there was no possibility of escape on the plea of illegal issue.

Judge Miller took precisely the same view. If the stockholders knew of the increase, and acquiesced in it by receiving and voting the stock, it was not possible for them to escape responsibility on such grounds.

A gentleman inquired whether, if after the payment of existing liabilities, the stockholder was legally bound to continue as such. It had been showed, he said, that the Republic was a badly managed and unprofitable institution, and he, for one, was not disposed to continue the support of a company whose officers took extra hazardous risks in Chicago for four mills, and exacted one and one-half per cent on much better risks in country towns. The people of his section felt this thing keenly, and he could give assurance that they would resist any assessment which contemplated the continuance of the company in business.

A resolution was offered, providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each State to negotiate with policy-holders with a view to a compromise.

Mr. Dietrich, of Galesburg, said that, as a member of the Executive Committee, he had seen a number of policy-holders, and proposed to pay them seventy-five cents on the dollar, and he had been uniformly met with the answer that they were not disposed to take three-quarters when they could get the whole of their claims. The Executive Committee had come to the conclusion that the company could not avoid the payment of its liabilities in full, and for this reason the committee had made the assessment of 80 per cent.

A resolution was offered directing the Secretary to call a meeting of policy-holders and all others holding claims against the company, said meeting to be held between now and the annual meeting in January, for the purpose of coming to some agreement; the sum agreed upon to be paid by February 1, 1872, and the stockholders to pay promptly the assessment falling due on the 15th of December.

Secretary Payson said that if the company wanted to compromise with the policy-holder it must have some money to pay him when he presented his claim.

Mr. McClellan, of Crawfordsville, Ind., moved the passage of a resolution expressive of the sense of the meeting that the Executive Committee should change its assessment, and that a call be made of 50 per cent on all outstanding stock, the money to be expended in the payment of losses.

Mr. Wells, of Quincy, said that if this resolution were adopted it would throw the company into bankruptcy within forty-eight hours. He asked if all those present were ready to pledge the prompt payment of 40 per cent on their stock. [Cries of "yes," "yes."] "I, for one," said he, "can't promise that my constituents will pay any such amount."

Mr. Howland, of Keokuk, didn't believe that 40 per cent could be raised between now and January 1. There were a large number of stockholders who didn't propose to pay if they could help it, and many others who couldn't pay if they would. He moved the passage of a substitute, approving and ratifying the action of the Executive Committee, of November 3, in making a call of 80 per cent, payable in installments of 10 per cent per month. "This done," he added, "we stand clear of the courts and of the thousand suits which will be begun. We can see how the people respond, and at the annual meeting take other action, if necessary."

Mr. Blackman said that there was no fear of bankruptcy until it could be shown that the funds of the company had been misappropriated. The Secretary had said that 40 per cent was enough to pay all liabilities. Then why ask for 80 per cent? If the stockholders were convinced that 40 per cent was enough, all would respond, but there should be no uncertainty. The people wanted to wind up the affairs of the company, and drop the whole thing. Collect enough to pay everything, but don't leave the company free to go on and waste any more money.

A resolution was offered providing for a committee of five, of which the Treasurer, W. F. Coolbaugh, should be one, to adjust and settle all Chicago losses, and to make an assessment not exceeding 40 per cent, payable within fifteen days.

Mr. Chase, of LaFayette, said it would be impossible to bring about a concert of action among the policy-holders. The company must come down to a square business platform. It would be impossible to adjust all the losses by the 1st of January, and to set aside the action of the Executive Committee would be to throw everything into confusion. It was not expected that the whole of the 80 per cent would be paid in. The call was made to show the people that the Republic meant to pay its debts. When those debts were paid no more money would be called in.

Mr. McClellan said that if the call of the Executive Committee went before the stockholders they would resist it. They would pay what was necessary to meet the liabilities, but not a cent to continue the company in existence. He moved the passage of a resolution to the effect that the Executive Committee call for an amount sufficient to pay losses, and no more.

Mr. Carney, of Kansas City, explained that the making of the call for 80 per cent at the time they did, was the only act by which the Executive Committee could keep the company out of the courts. At the ensuing annual meeting the exact amount of liabilities could be ascertained, and it could then be determined what cause to pursue.

Mr. Chase suggested that all differences might be harmonized by the passage of a resolution by which no more money shall be called in after enough is paid to settle losses.

A gentleman thought it would be unwise to declare that the company proposed to stop until the day arrived when it was ready to go out of existence. That question did not necessarily arise at this time. If the stockholders wanted to quit after paying losses, they could easily do so by surrendering their stock, but the company should not now be embarrassed by such an expression.

A gentleman from Jacksonville wanted the whole question left open until the next annual meeting of the Directors.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Howland's resolution, ratifying the action of the Executive Committee, and it was declared to have been adopted.

Judge Miller said that the idea was prevalent that the action of the Executive Committee pledged the company to continue in business. That question was still open, and the company was not committed to any action beyond the payment of its debts. At the next annual meeting the Directors could judge of the future, and act accordingly.

Mr. Dodge moved the passage of a resolution providing that no more than the first, second, third, fourth and fifth instalments of 10 per cent per month be paid until a further expression on the part of the stockholders.

A resolution was finally adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each State represented, to confer with the Secretary, ascertain the exact condition of the company's affairs, and report at an adjourned meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

# CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

### Trial of a Counterfeiter.

John D. Miner, a wealthy contractor, well known in Chicago, was brought before Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court, in New York city last Monday. Ex-Judge Pierrepont and Assistant District Attorney Purdy, appeared for the prosecution; and ex-Judge Fullerton, Hon. B. K. Phelps, and Mr. Kitchell for Miner. The jury was composed of prominent gentlemen of that city. Judge Pierrepont, in opening the case, spoke at length of the difficulties that attended the bringing to justice of wealthy counterfeiters, and congratulated the court that in the present instance success was assured. The case of Colonel Robert Clarke, a counter, recently convicted, was adverted to. "In the present case, a counterfeiter in Chicago, named Kirkbright, was arrested in Chicago, and he 'gave away' David Keene, who 'gave away' Henry C. Cole, a supposed respectable farmer in Montgomery County, … who had furnished him with hundreds of thousands of dollars of the 'queer.'" The finding of the indictment was confined to "procuring to be engraved and having in possession, with intent to use, counterfeit plates for printing $10 notes, purporting to be issued by the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie. Other indictments were pending in relation to $5 plates on the Ninth National Bank, of New York, and $20 plates on the Merchants' National Bank, of New York."

### Relief Items.

The members of the Chicago Orphan Relief Committee of Dubuque, Iowa, realized $650, which was forwarded to Chicago. Of this sum $550 was given to the Orphan Asylum, and the balance to the Sisters of Charity. Seventy barrels of flour and a quantity of clothing have been forwarded.

—The Ladies' Christian Union gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations: Box clothing, Ladies' Relief Society, Rockford; box clothing, Ladies' Relief Society, East Rockford; 1 box clothing, W. C. A., Aurora; 1 box clothing, Princeton; 1 crate crockery, Ladies' Relief Society, St. Louis; 1 barrel tin and wooden ware, St. Louis; 1 invoice book, Mr. Donnelly, Lakeside Printing Co.; 1 sewing machine Home Shuttle, per J. W. Goodspeed & Co.; 3 sewing machines, Willcox & Gibbs, per Rev. Arthur Mitchell; $15 for special cases.

—The committee appointed in New Orleans, October 10, to organize a relief fund for Chicago, have made their report. There were 58 subscription books issued, of which 18 were returned blank. The remaining 40 succeeded in collecting $22,382.65. The employes of the Custom House gave $219, and Mr. I. N. Marks, from various sources, gathered $222, making a total of $22,873.65. Of this sum $10,000 has been sent to the late Mayor. The committee lost $20 by a counterfeit note.

### Another Victim.

Another charred mass—all that remains of James Thompson—was taken from the ruins on North Clark street, between Illinois and Michigan streets, yesterday morning. This is the one hundred and twentieth body thus far recovered. The remains were in the rear of the lot, and beneath them were two blank books, burned, but not so as to impair the legibility of the writing. In one of them were $19.40 in currency, which was well preserved. The corpse was taken to the morgue, where the friends of Mr. Thompson recognized the books as having belonged to him. He had been missing since the fire, and his relatives were confident that he had been burned to death. He was about 50 years of age, and owned considerable real estate. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, "burned to death."

### Brush up, "Cops."

Superintendent Kennedy issued the following order, yesterday, in accordance with instructions from the Board of Police:

Captains of police precincts will see that the officers under their command pay more attention to their personal appearance as regards hair-cutting, shaving, personal cleanliness, &c. They will also require their men to procure new uniforms where any of them belonging to any of the men under their command are too much worn to look respectable on the officers. They will also prohibit the smoking of pipes on the streets or public places by any of their men, at all times, whether on or off duty; also, the smoking of cigars by officers in uniform while on duty on the streets or elsewhere, except in station houses. They will also see that the former order as regards policemen riding in the street cars, except when paying their fare, is more strictly enforced.

The order referred to requires policemen who "dead-head" to ride on the front platform.

### Miscellaneous.

Mr. Murray's new lecture on "Deacons" is one of his best efforts, and will be delivered at the First Congregational Church on Saturday evening. Tickets may be obtained at the book stores.

—The annual meeting of the friends of the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum, No. 789 Michigan avenue, this evening, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before it.

—Edward Madden, of Springfield, ex-policeman of that unwholesome city, made a raid upon the money drawer of "Lawlor's Camp," a saloon on the corner of Adam and Fourth streets, in that city. He was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $500, but "jumped the town," and was re-arrested in Chicago by Sheriff Elliot, of Springfield.

—An individual named Carson Bruner, who endeavored to create an excitement in the town of Leden, in Cook County, several weeks ago, by setting fire to the barn of Mr. James Wright, was arrested yesterday by Constable Scanian. The barn was partially destroyed. Bruner made his escape, but was overhauled by Scanian, who had a warrant for his arrest. He had a hearing before Justice Austin, and was committed to the county jail, in default of $2,000 bail, to await trial.

—The Manager of the Star Lecture Course, whoever that is, publishes a card in an evening paper in which he attempts to explain what he terms "the erroneous statements which were published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE." Inasmuch as the statements published in our Sunday issue were simply a transcript of short-hand notes taken from the lips of the aforesaid "Manager," we are not astonished that they proved "erroneous," and "lead to confusion," but not more so than his "Card of Explanation," which mixes matters worse than ever.

### Insurance Adjuster.

The increase of insurance business since the fire has called into existence a large class of men who make the adjusting and collecting of claims against the underwriters their chief occupation. To do this labor properly requires a large amount of general information in regard to underwriting and considerable skill in commercial transactions. All the qualities required in this department of business are united in the person of Mr. T. L. Miller, an insurance agent of long experience, who will devote his time, in future, to the collecting of claims against insolvent companies. His office is at No. 45 South Desplaines street.

### Massachusetts Insolvent Insurance Companies.

On Saturday, December 2, Receivers were appointed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for the Hide and Leather Insurance Co., of Boston, upon the application of the Insurance Commissioner; the Chairman of the Receivers being Hon. Chester I. Reed, late Judge of the Superior Court. On Saturday, December 9, the Receivers presented to the Court a schedule of the assets and liabilities of the company, with a petition setting forth that they can now safely pay 30 per cent of all liabilities, and asking for a decree authorizing them to do so. This decree was passed, and any policy-holder in that company can receive 30 per cent on and after December 23, upon making proof of his loss, as appears by the advertisement in another column. A further dividend will be made hereafter. There are but two other insurance companies in Massachusetts, the Independent and the New England, of Boston, which will not pay in full. These two will also go into the hands of Receivers, who, under the direction of the Court, will, no doubt, divide the assets as fast as possible. We advise policy-holders not to sell out their policies in any of these companies without due inquiry, as they will probably get more from the Receivers than in any other way. We may be doing our readers a service by addressing those who may wish to have some one in New England to look after their insurance and other business to commit it to Hon. Charles Allen, No. 30 Court street, Boston, for many years Attorney General of the State, and a gentleman in all respects of the highest character. No one can better serve the interests of "Chicago sufferers."

### The New Bank.

The new Bank of Discount and Deposit, at No. 124 Twelfth street, near Canal, is a great convenience to residents and those doing business in that part of the city, and Messrs. Baldwin, Walker & Co. are at all times ready to accommodate their depositors. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturday evening for savings deposits from 7 to 9. Accounts taken and books, &c., furnished on application.

### Special Notice.

The semi-annual interest on Northern Pacific 7-30 gold bonds will be due on January 1. We cash the coupons in gold, or allow current gold rates therefor. Northern Pacific bonds for sale, both coupon and registered. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, corner Randolph and Halsted streets.

—It may interest the ladies to know that the price of a universal tress of loose hair in London varies from £1 to £15, according to the length, which averages from twenty-eight to forty-five inches.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil** is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

**Corns 25c, Bunions 50c.—By Dr. Stephens,** 121 West Washington-st., 8 to 4; 624 West Lake-st., 5 to 9 p.m. Stephens' All-Right Salve for corns. Druggists have it—25c per box.

**A Household Necessity—Dr. Price's** Cream Baking Powder and Special Flavorings. So elegant are the cakes and pastry made with them, that no person will use any other after one trial.

**"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts**—Lemon, vanilla, etc., are the very best in this country."—*Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago.* For sale by all the leading dealers.

## AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S Auction Sales, For the week ending Dec. 16, at cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Seventy-five Crates and Casks CROCKERY, BY THE PACKAGE, On THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 a. m.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Furniture, Carpets & Crockery, On SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 9 1-2 a. m.

BY G. P. GORE & CO., 1 & 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF Household Furniture, Elegant Parlor, Library, and Chamber Furniture, Office Chairs, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Mattresses, Spring Beds, French and Bed Lounges, Mirrors, 150 Spring Beds, 50 Bedsteads, 25 Rolls Oil Cloth, 2,800 Yards Wool Carpets, 40 Crates Crockery in original and open packages, 1 New Safe, cost $450.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 9½ o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, BUCK GOODS, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOOL HOSIERY, GLOVES AND SOCKS, SILKS, MERINOS, ETC., AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RETAIL STOCK LADIES' FUR GOODS, Mink Capes, Collars and Muffs, Alaska, French Marten, Fitch, Astrachan Sets, Otter and Beaver Caps and Gloves, Wolf and Bear Robes, &c., AT AUCTION. On Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, At the RED FRONT auction house, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

200 brls. Molasses AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, on East Randolph-st. ALSO—AT 11½ O'CLOCK, Six New Shifting-top Buggies. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, White Granite Ware, in open lots, Glassware, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Bed Comforters, 50 New Mattresses, Blankets, etc., At Auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 16, at the Red Front Auction House, on Dearborn Park, Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction'rs.

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, 9x12, 9x14, 9x13, & 10x14, At Auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, on East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS. Friday, December 15, at 10 o'clock, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits, Side boards, book cases, wardrobes, library and marble-top tables, hall racks, office and parlor desks, lounges, easy chairs, 355 new comforters, &c.; also second-hand furniture, crockery, bedding, carpets, stoves, mirrors and pictures. Window shades in great variety. We are manufacturers' agents, and retail daily at their prices, and by auction every Friday same quantity of goods that are sold by any furniture house in the city. COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

C. C. THAYER & CO., General Auctioneers AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 180 and 182 Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st. Having built a large and commodious Salesroom, in a convenient and central location, we are now fully prepared to make AUCTION SALES of Merchandise of every description—Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Carpetings, Furniture, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Household Goods, Paintings, &c., &c. Will also promptly attend to sales of Furniture at residences, and out door sales of all kinds of property. Real Estate at Public and Private Sale.

## WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—60x180 FEET ON LAKE-AV. will take 200 acres of Iowa land as part pay. A farm of 120 acres in Wisconsin for Chicago property. A lot on Wentworth-av. for horse and buggy. F. S. 312 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Egan.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLING on Green and Monroe-sts, and house and two acres of ground at Hinsdale. Call and see. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A. WEST SIDE LECTURE COURSE. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner Washington and Ann-sts. Murray, Gough, Curtis, Holland, Murdock, T. K. Beecher. The above distinguished Lecturers engaged, and negotiations in progress with REV. WM. M. PUNSHON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and other popular orators, to complete a course of eight lectures. Tickets for the course, single admission, $3.00; gentleman and lady, $5.00. For sale at all book stores, and at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 97 West Randolph-st., and First Baptist Church, South Side.

First Lecture of the Course, Saturday Evening, Dec. 16th. REV. W. H. MURRAY. Subject: "DEACONS." Mr. Murray will also lecture for the Y. M. C. A. at the First Baptist Church, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19. Subject: ADIRONDACKS. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale as above, and at the door. Tickets for the course also for sale at the church, on the evening of the first lecture.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE. Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av. WYNDHAM COMEDY COMP'Y. Great Success of the New Bill. MILKY WHITE, AND COX AND BOX. Do not fail to hear the Great Military Duet. FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF CHARLES WYNDHAM—A new Comedy, the BACHELOR OF ARTS. Last grand Wyndham Matinee Saturday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE. MONDAY, DEC. 18, Manning's Minstrels! Box Office now open. Secure your seats. Admission, 75 and 50 cents.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE, Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts. MANAGER......S. MYERS. Arlington's Minstrels! Reinforced, Reorganized and Reconstructed. First week of JOHN B. KEMBLE, BEN COTTON, FRANK KENT, FRANK BOWLES. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Prices, 75 and 50 cts. Matinees, 50 and 25 cents.

GLOBE THEATRE. Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. Every night till further notice, the latest New York sensation, BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL. Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT WITH OWNERS of property for the removal of debris; having teams can make it an object. Call on or address J. TERRY, 753 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT, loan, real estate, and common law business. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

I OFFER FOR SALE, AT ONE-TENTH FIRST cost, the tools, fixtures, etc., of a manufacturing business which will pay $5,000 per annum; will some live man try it; capital required, $1,000 or $1,500 to set the whole running, as I will sell for $500 cash. Address, for one week, BENNETT, JR., Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 2, formerly 132 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

TO DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND clothing men—If you want A No. 1 trade, Iowa and Missouri, address R, Creston, Iowa. Best references given.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE CHEAP FOR CASH a cyclopedia. Address for ten days, Lock Box 367, Springfield, Ohio.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for men working in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 280 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—500,000 OLD BRICK FOR CASH, OR I will remove same and take brick in payment. HENRY J. PETRICK, 184 Clark-st.

WANTED—BANK CHARTER FOR SAVINGS or general business. Address J C P, Room 1, Yates Building, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 352 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HORSE, black phaeton, harness all complete, for cash. B. SHURTLEFF, 608 Fulton-st.

WANTED—30,000 PRESSED BRICK AT 136 Wabash-av. Cash on delivery.

WANTED—A PARTY HAVING $500 TO $1,000 TO manage a business where heavy profits can be made; good opening for the right party. Call to-day at Room 1, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN A well-established real estate business with reliable and responsible men, by a gentleman formerly in the business in this city; has money to invest, and extensive acquaintance, and will give best of references. Address REAL ESTATE, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

$8,500—A MAN WITH $8,500 CASH WOULD be pleased to connect himself with some respectable house in Chicago; stove, tin, and hardware preferred. No objection to any other business. Address R SG, DuQuoin, Perry County, Ill.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ONE FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, etc., and one large bedroom for gentleman. Table first class.

25 BLUE ISLAND-AV., NEAR HALSTED, UP stairs—Front parlor with bedroom to rent, for one or two gentlemen, with board, in a strictly private family; references.

26 BISHOP-COURT—A FEW ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, also large front parlor, to rent, with board; house new, bathroom, register, and everything first class.

62 CENTRE-AV., CORNER OF ADAMS-ST.—furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board; house contains all modern improvements.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST. — TWO CHOICE rooms with board. First-class in every respect.

107 WALNUT-ST. — SINGLE GENTLEMEN can find first-class board, and handy to street cars.

119 GREEN-ST, NEAR MONROE, A VERY pleasant double, and two single rooms, with board, in a very nicely furnished house, with all modern improvements. Can accommodate a few table boarders. Mrs. M. C. T., formerly at 107 North Dearborn-st.

120 ACRE FARM, 80 FENCED, 58 ACRES under cultivation, to exchange for goods; within 8 miles of county seat and railroads. Inquire at 187 West Washington-st. COFFMAN & COLLARD.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST. BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet-avs—Furnished rooms, with fire, gas, full or partial board. Terms very reasonable.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASant room for two gentlemen, at moderate terms.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD FOR SINgle gentlemen in a private family. A few day boarders accommodated.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room, with board, in a private family; location first-class; terms reasonable; for two gentlemen; references exchanged.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — FURNISHED front parlor and chamber, with board; bath, hot and cold water; terms reasonable.

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRable furnished rooms, without board; hot and cold water. Also, rooms suitable for two persons.

521 WEST MADISON-ST — FIRST-CLASS day board; also furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent, at reasonable rates.

545 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT room, with first-class table, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

609 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM, to rent with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

632 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Private family.

675 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOM with board, for two gentlemen.

810 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Pleasant and handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class table. References exchanged.

929 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, to rent; hot and cold water; use of bath-room.

992 SOUTH STATE-ST.—EXCELLENT BOARD $5, lodging $2, single beds, neat and clean, all on the American style; no drinks sold; no loafers entertained; first-class cooks and waiters; nice quiet house. MRS. L. WESTBROOK.

1053 WABASH-AV. — FRONT PARLOR, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

BOARDING—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with closet and use of parlor, with board for aunt and wife, without children, in a family of two, where there are no other boarders. 143 South Halsted-st.

IMPERIAL PARLORS—384 WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirteenth-st.—A few rooms to rent, with first-class board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; hot and cold water, and first-class hotel accommodations at reasonable prices.

MADISON HOUSE—124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

SOUTHWEST COR. WEST WASHINGTON AND Leavitt-sts.—A suite of front rooms, nicely furnished, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c., on same floor, and first-class board, in a small private family.

WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTEENTH-ST.—Pleasant furnished, large front room, for two gentlemen, with good board. References. Address W, 462 Wabash-av.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM BOARD FOR gentleman and wife, north of Twenty-sixth and east of Lake-st. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, J W, 17 Congress-st.

BOARD—A FIRST CLASS LADY PROFESSOR of vocal and instrumental music, wishes to find a room and board for tuition, north of Twenty-sixth-st., or on any of the avenues near town. Address M C, 609 Wabash-av.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, near Twenty-second-st. References exchanged. Apply in person at 197 Twenty-second-st.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, wanted by a single gentleman; West side. Address, stating terms, D, Tribune office.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 AND 182 Michigan-av, the following splendid bargains: Cottage Grove-av., three two-story frames, ten rooms each; lots each 33x150 feet; only $6,000 each. Forrest-av., two three-story and basement bricks, fourteen rooms each, all modern improvements, new, and immediate possession given. Lots each 25x100. Only $1,000 down; balance on long time. Michigan-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., two-story and basement brick and modern improvements. Twelve rooms, lot 25x125 feet. State-st., north of Van Buren-st., 24x125 feet. Michigan-av., near Lake-st., lease of lot 24x125 feet, running twenty-seven years without revaluation. Monroe-st., east of Dearborn-st., 50x190 feet. Also, a large list of other choice improved and unimproved property.

FOR SALE—BARN—CORNER OF MERIDIAN and Halsted-sts. Will hold twelve horses. Inquire 71 South Halsted-st., at 3 p.m. Also, stalls for rent. W. H. FLINT.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Reddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace, and Shurtleff-avs. Five years, at 6 per cent. No advance in prices though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots, now where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON NORTH Clark-st., at a bargain. South State-st., 25 or 75 feet near Twenty-fifth-st. West Jackson-st., choice corner lot 55x125. Park-av., lot 25x125, cheap, and street paved. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 73 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED, OR WITH LOT, the frame church, 50x80, corner of Wentworth-av. and Twentieth-st.; would make good stores. ORANGE SARD, JR., 30 and 32 South Canal-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. House 3 story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 27 feet, east front. Altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 908 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park and School; 4 years credit given and cash advanced to build; office open till 8 in the evening. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25x107, ON THIRD-AV., BEtween Jackson and Van Buren-sts. east front; must be sold soon; good investment. Apply to B. L. FLAGG, 209 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80x90 FT., CORNER FIFTH-AV. and Harrison-st. A 1 bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONTS, 241 AND 243 Warren-av.; all complete. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., lot 50x164. $200 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 1, 65 South Canal-st. 78x120, on Wells-st., south of Madison. 132x80, on Wells-st., north of Washington. 20x80, on Wells-st., north of Madison. 129x178, on Indiana-av., north of Thirtieth-st. 80 acres near Brighton. 160 acres on Junction-av. 80 acres one mile east of Austin, on railroad. 60 feet on Madison-st., east of Paulina.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—40 FEET ON FIFTH-av. north of Monroe. 40 feet corner Wabash-av and Jackson-st. 5 acres in Englewood, in a grove. 24 feet on Fifth-av., corner of alley. 18 cheap lots on West Side. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 62 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON LAKE-ST., BEtween Wabash and Michigan-avs. 25 feet, south front, full depth, at a low price. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DOCK PROPERTY—80 feet on North Branch, south of Chicago-av., suitable for manufacturing or other business, at a very low figure, by F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—ONE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick store, with metal roof, on North Desplaines-st., near Kinzie, 20x58 ft, with lot 20x90 feet to alley, very cheap. F. HATHEWAY, 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE FOLlowing streets, namely: Harrison, Jackson, Hubbard, Walnut, Bucker, Madison, and Campbell, and Western-av.; a few cheap lots on Campbell Park. CAMPBELL BROS., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800 TO $5,000—ONE DOZEN COTtages and lots near street cars; payments easy. Call if you want bargains. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK 281 ADAMS-ST., 32x150; 40x192 on Adams-st., near Canal-st.; 50x125 on Green-st., near Madison-st.; 122x150, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts., grand place for a hotel or a theatre; please examine it. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE, WITH 68x150, WITH barn, corner of Monroe and Aberdeen-sts., both streets paved; must be sold. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON BUTTERFIELD and Burnside-sts., for $2,400, worth $3,200; three on Wentworth-av., for $1,650, worth $2,250. P S, 313 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS LOT on the North Side, near the river, with two fronts. Apply to JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD houses and lots on West Lake-st. JOS. R. BICKERDIKE, 690 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. NEAR VAN BUREN-ST. 25 feet, cheap and on easy terms. Fourth-av. north of Harrison, 25 feet, very cheap. J. HENRY WEIL, Southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—40x183 SOUTHEAST CORNER Washington and Union, one of the finest corners in the street; we have several fine investments which we would be pleased to show capitalists. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV AND FALLON-STS. 4 lots, each 25x140 feet; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 50X15 feet on Cottage Grove, near Twenty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT, 100X170 FEET, ON the South Branch, just south of Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOURTH-AV. (DEARBORN-ST. extension) 25 feet west front on Fourth-av., between VanBuren and Harrison-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agent, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 84X165 FEET, EAST front on Wabash-av., north of Harrison-st., near Post Office. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST. THE CHEAPest lot on the street, 45x198 feet, just west of Centre-av., with side and rear alley; price, $225 per foot; also 2 nice stores east of Morgan; 2 choice residence lots. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 118 WEST Madison-st., 20x70 feet corner Lake and Franklin-sts. Easy terms. 80x170 feet Twenty-Third-st. near Wabash-av. Residence taken in exchange. 48x150 feet on Clinton-st. near Van Buren, $175 per foot.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT, AT A BARGAIN, A store, No. 955 State-st., opposite to Field, Leiter & Co. For particulars apply to H. OSBORN, 460 Washington-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY at Norwood Park. House new. Lot large. Small cash payment, balance to suit. Price $2,500. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE IMPROVED FARM of 119 acres, at Downer's Grove. Good house and barn, fruit trees, &c., a well under cultivation, $75 per acre. GOODRICH & AVERY, 503 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE STONE AND brick warehouse on the lake shore, Block 1, Cleaverville, with two acres of ground, railroad and dock privileges. Dimensions of building, three stories and basement, 128x90 feet. F. C. TAYLOR, 475 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE GOOD TWO-STORY house, and lot, on corner of Arnold and Thirty-eighth-st.; terms easy; inquire on the premises.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—40-acre farm, with good buildings, orchard, and two acre grove, an hours' (40) CLAFLIN BROS., 294 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres in Livingston County, for sale or exchange for city property. Will assume incumbrance. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE FARMS and farm lands, in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri for Chicago property. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 73 Canal-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHEAP—CASH PAYMENTS—GOOD cottage and basement, or a two-story house, east of Wood in vicinity of Madison-st. Owner call on M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 62 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—GOLD OR SILVER MINES in Georgetown or Central City, Colorado, and a farm in Illinois in exchange for Chicago property. Address A B, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 ACRES OR MORE IN SUBURBS, close in, suitable for cutting up, or an interest in a subdivision already made. Address B S J, 77 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A TWO-STORY and basement brick house, north of Thirtieth-st. not to cost over $8,000; will allow tenant to remain in same until spring. Address STANLEY, BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, No. 124 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STORE AND lot. Address, stating terms, location, and size of lot, BARTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR 20 YEARS, 80 TO 100 feet, between Monroe, Wells, Randolph-st and the lake. WM. A. TRAVIS, 680 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—TO BUY OR lease a lot in the Burnt District; also, a residence property in either the South or West Divisions. For a bargain, all cash will be paid. Address BOSTON, Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TEAM—1 HEAVY WORKING team with harness, wagon and bob-sleigh. Enquire of GEO. GRUPING, at No. 65 North Canal-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—ONE STIVER TROTTING WAGON for less than half-price. Call and see it at TILDEN & EATON'S livery stable, Nos. 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A WAGON AND BLACKSMITH shop, corner of Kinzie road and Clybourn place. Inquire at shop or 49 McHenry-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HORSE, PERFECTLY sound, and sliding seat, covered buggy, for $150. Will take part pay in carpets, furniture, &c. Inquire at 279 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TWO PONIES, 6 YEARS OLD, SUITable for peddling, with a new bakery wagon, at 216 West Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BROWN HORSES, TO be sold together or separate, 5 years old, warranted sound, and kind either in single or double harness, fit for teaming or any other purpose, the property of a farmer: to be seen at the Farmer's Home, 309 State-st.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKets, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S, 281 Michigan-av., (park front).

## WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM on West Side, not over half a mile from corner of Washington and Canal-sts. Address M M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE WITH from 4 to 8 rooms in the vicinity of West Division. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 365 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished house, with from 10 to 15 rooms, by an A No. 1 tenant. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 365 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms, in a good location, suitable for housekeeping. References exchanged. Address BOSTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MEDIUM-SIZED, well-furnished house, by a gentleman and wife, without children. Address C H W, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — UNFURNISHED rooms, central location. Address A B C, 422 Wabash-av.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—UNPRECEDENTED! THE demand for "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlin, Associate Editors Chicago TRIBUNE, illustrated by Chapin and Gulick. 30,000 copies already sold. Orders already received for 2,000 agents outfits; and agents at work are meeting with most extraordinary success. One reports an average of 40 copies per day; another 28 in one day; another 75 in two days; another 28 in half a day; another … in two days; another, a lady, 40 in one day. 3000 copies already sold in Chicago, which shows the appreciation of the work where the authors reside. Be sure you get Colbert and Chamberlin's Fine Octavo Volume of 500 printed pages, and 74 pages illustrations (embracing 28 engravings), 560 pages in all, with the fullest (10x15 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Full page views of Chicago in 1820 and 1830. "Chicago in Flames," "Chicago in Ruins," and numerous other fine illustrations, engraved expressly for this work; also full and graphic accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. Do not be put off by works less reliable, or those containing only half as much matter as this, and selling at the same price. 1,000 more agents can find remunerative employment for the next few months in selling this intensely interesting work. Inclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name the territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the War in Europe. It contains over 150 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the War, and is the only full, authentic and official history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German. Caution—Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 150 fine engravings and 800 pages. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 183 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS! 100 men wanted to sell holiday presents; the German chromos, steel engravings, photographs, oval-framed pictures, lithographs, charts, maps, &c.; pictures of the great Chicago fire $7 per 100; books giving complete history of the conflagration 125 per ct. Send for new circular of the cheapest and best selling articles in America. GEORGE F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra Inducements! A premium horse and wagon for Agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED — $12 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell several patented articles of great utility and absolutely needed in every family. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and Great Fires, is wanted by every person interested in Chicago. Prospectus book and outfit free. The most rapid selling book in America. Sold for the benefit of the sufferers. J. W. GOODSPEED, 41 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE northwest for Chambers' Encyclopedia, Webster's Dictionary, and other standard subscription books. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, Agent, 563 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ills.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY CAN BE made by a good canvasser of either sex with my new articles. Send for sample free. C. M. LININGTON, 36 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,500 poems from nearly 500 authors, the best selection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and fully illustrated. Twenty editions called for within little over six months. Send for circulars. MOSES WARREN, 121 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PHOTOGRAPHS and lithographs of the ruins of Chicago. Catalogues free and samples for 40 cents. J. A. PIERCE & CO., Publishers, 117 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—500 PER CENT PROFIT allowed good agents. Call at once, or send 25c for 50c sample. A. RAY, 234 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY—CHICAGO views, Chicago as it is and was; agents' goods of all kinds; catalogues, free; samples, 25 cents.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A NEW MERCHANT MILL, WITH five run of four foot burs, located in a pleasant town in Minnesota. The water-power is ample and unfailing, and the facilities for obtaining wheat, and securing low rates of transportation, are excellent. For further information, apply to Messrs. LOW BROS. & CO., 149 West Washington-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—FOR WHOLESALE TRADE—STORE, substantially built, 45x100 feet, 3-story and basement, on Monroe-st., between LaSalle and Fifth-av., for a term of years, possession January 1, 1872. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, NO. 311 AND 343 West Van Buren-st., 25x80, A 1 location. Stores rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—71 SOUTH CANAL-ST., NEAR MADIson, desirable suite of rooms, suitable for offices, single or en suite.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, on Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court, till 1st of May. Apply at Room 3, 386 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE ON WABASH-AV. near Fourteenth-st. Also basement of house in same vicinity. Apply to JOS R BICKERDIKE, 690 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, 100 FEET DEEP, ON Twenty-second-st.—first-class location. Apply to HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 171 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE; ALSO, SECOND and third story floors, well situated for business. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FIVE FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN my new building, corner State and Van Buren-sts; fire-proof vaults and metal roof. J. H. DUNHAM.

TO RENT—STORAGE, 50X14 FEET, SECOND floor, West Madison-st. close to the bridge. Apply to D. LEONARD, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—PART OF 119 FIFTH-AV. (WELLS-st.), between Madison and Washington-sts., until spring, to some responsible tenant.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 28X80 FEET, AT 40 South Desplaines-st., near Washington; very desirable; also basement. A. RIDDER.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, well furnished, on Wabash-av. near Harmon-court. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NEW 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE one block from horse cars, in the best neighborhood in the city; rent only $50 per month, worth $80; furniture for sale at a bargain. Owner must sell. Call, or address F S, 313 Cottage Grove-av., corner Egan.

TO RENT—ON LONG TIME, OR FOR SALE, good business and residence lots in the West Division. Apply to JOS R BICKERDIKE, 690 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A VERY COMFORTABLE NEW marble-front house on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., with carpets on floors, furnace, bath-room, and all modern conveniences, in the house. Apply to JOS R BICKERDIKE, 690 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL OR LARGE BOARDING-house—To a good, responsible tenant, the rooms of the new 3-story marble front building, corner of Halsted and Tyler-sts., elegantly fitted up, every modern convenience; or will rent them separately to first-class persons for dwelling purposes. MILLER & RIGDON, 390 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN EVANSton, of 8 rooms, until the 1st of September next. Address Box 1917, Evanston.

TO RENT—A NEAT, FURNISHED SIX-ROOM cottage, 828 Pratt-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt, and Jackson and Van Buren-sts.; owner to board in house.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE ON WEST JACKson-st, $20 per month. Furniture for sale. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, west of Western-av, $20 per month. CLAFLIN BROTHERS, 294 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished, the elegant 3-story, swell front brick house and brick barn, No 17 Honore-st., between Madison and Monroe sts.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE, FURNISHED room, for one or two persons. Inquire at 152 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM OVER THE CITY National Bank, corner Washington and Clinton-sts. Apply at 54 Clinton-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 708 Wabash-av., in basement.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH A hair set in it, to two gentlemen or lady and gentleman, 84 School-st., near Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 98 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR Calumet-av., three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private family; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN obtain a nicely-furnished parlor or suite of rooms in the most desirable part of the city. 243 West Madison-st, up one flight of stairs.

## MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills. Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 26 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, formerly of 50 and 52 Madison-st., now in full operation at 105 West Madison-st., with increased facilities for light and heavy castings, light finishing, and sheet metal work. Western Sewing Machine Company. P. E. MATHEW, Manager.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 5, ONE 8, AND ONE 10-horse portable steam engines. Also, a large stock of Marsh's Chicago steam gauges. J. P. MARSH & CO., South Canal-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, BOLT-CUTTERS, belting, twist drills, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—ONE 17½-FOOT 20-inch swing; one 25-foot, 32-inch swing; one 12-foot, 24-inch swing; one 10-foot, 20-inch swing; one 8-foot, 18-inch swing; one 4-foot, 12-inch; and various other sizes; also, a few second-hand engine lathes at low prices, at machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MOULDING MACHINES, TENONING, MORTising; a full line of H. B. Smith's at W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BOILER, 16 FT. LONG, 3 FT. DIAMeter, 3½ or 4 inch flues; must be perfectly sound. Apply at 90 South Park-av. H. V. BEMIS, Sec'y South Side Dist'g Co.

PLANER AND MATCHERS, FARRAR SURfacers, resawing machines, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONsisting of parlor sets, two chamber sets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, and a fine piano—all nearly new. Inquire at 212 South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A MORNING GLORY parlor stove, size 11, nearly new. Apply at 15 Miller-st., near West Harrison.

FOR SALE—TWO STOVES, SUITABLE FOR office or parlor. Inquire at 452 West Washington-st., corner Lincoln.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW TAPESTRY AND ONE ingrain carpet, both made up, for sale at a bargain. Apply to MRS. F. M. PIPER, No. 329 South Halsted-st.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON NORTH KINZIE-ST., NEAR Rush, a lot for a term of years. 25,000 brick for sale, at $8 per 1,000; all cleaned. Will sell brick with or without lease. Call at 150 West Madison-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, living with his parents; must be honest and respectable, write fairly and able to keep petty cash. Apply to CUVILLIER & CO., office 120 East Madison-st.

WANTED—CARPET FITTERS AT C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.'S, corner Congress and State-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD AUCTIONEERS FOR one year; none need apply unless they understand the business; to sell dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and linen a specialty; good wages will be paid to the right men. Address, with reference, D. L. NEWBORG, P. O. Drawer 2212, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—MALE NURSE FOR THE SMALL-pox Hospital. Board of Health, [illegible] West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A horse near Union Park. Inquire at 57 West Lake-st, up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME money, to fill a good position. Call on J. C. CALDWELL, 338 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN OPERATE A calcium light, to travel. Call on OPTICIAN, 93 Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOYS WHO CAN COME well recommended. Apply at Room 12, No. 11 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY A TRAVELLING agent thoroughly posted in the factory supply Trade. Address with real name and good references, SUPPLY HOUSE, Tribune office.

WANTED — LABORERS FOR RAILROADS and farm work to go South; also cheap tickets to all points South. Apply to E. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SMART, TIDY BOY, ABOUT 15 years of age, at 51 Canal-st., third floor.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 75 MORE FARM hands; wages $1 a day and board; 25 wood choppers for Indiana. Cheap tickets to Memphis and New Orleans at Employment Headquarters, Room 21 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A WHOLESALE notion house; one that has had experience, and can come well recommended; no other need apply. Address M K, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AND Book-keeper, in a Quincy retail clothing house. Good reference required. For particulars, and salary wanted, address Box 2804, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY TO DO ERRANDS for a confectionery store. Inquire at 173 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—EVERYONE LOOKING FOR EMployment, to call and see our new corn-sheller. Shells six bushels per hour; retails at $1.50; rights free; $10 per day, easy. KIMBALL & CO., 183 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD, WHO lives at home, and in neighborhood of Twenty-sixth-st., to take care of horse and cow. Call between 8 and 10 a.m., 1174 Prairie-av.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 582 Wabash-av.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—CLERK IN JEWELRY HOUSE: A young single man; one acquainted with business. Address, giving reference, L A S, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO dispose of suburban lots; large pay to the right man. Address H. J. GOODRICH, 503 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SHIPPING CLERK, ONE WHO fully understands his business. Undoubted references required. No others need apply. J. ULLMANN, 30 Market-st.

### Trades.

WANTED—TO GO TO ST. LOUIS—TWO GOOD blacksmiths acquainted with omnibus or platform spring work. Also, omnibus body builders, either by the day or piece. If by the piece, bodies will be given in lots of ten or twenty at a time. Stuff furnished exact shape, rendered, grooved, doded, mortised, and tenoned. For further information call on GEORGE PENOYER, 322 Wabash-av.

WANTED—1 GOOD PLUMBER AND 1 GASFITter. 40 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A TINNER, AT 674 ARCHER-AV.; steady employment.

WANTED—SHOENBERGER & BRYANT, OF Duluth, Minn., want several first class moulders and machinists; and, also, the furnaceman who was working for above firm in Chicago, when Mr. Shoenberger left the city; good wages.

WANTED—WE WANT A FIRST-CLASS CUStom pantaloon-maker, to whom we will give constant employment at good prices. Address ECHLIN & FOOTE, Merchant Tailors, Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD COMPOSitors at 73 West Lake-st, up stairs; come early.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PIE-BAKER AT 28 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN SET TYPE WELL to go to the country; steady job. Address McHENRY, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER; good wages and steady employment given. Apply immediately to L. RAY, Box 90, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER THIS morning at 152 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO GAS FITTERS AND TWO boys at KELLY & O'BRIEN'S, 177 East Adams-st.

WANTED—TO BOOK BINDERS—A FIRST class ruler. Address TRANSCRIPT CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—TINNERS, AT MILTIMORE & ALEXANDER'S, 124 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT cook (man). Apply before 9 o'clock this morning, at 51 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TIN AND SLATE ROOFERS BY A. KNISELY & CO., 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A STRIPPER GIRL. INQUIRE AT 247 West Randolph-st., in the cigar store.

WANTED—A LADY IN A RECEPTION ROOM of a photograph gallery, one who understands the business; none others need apply. Apply at SHAW'S, 127 Twenty-second-st.

### Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL to go 10 miles in the country. Apply at 37 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO KENwood. Apply at 332 Wabash-av., for two days.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECKTIE MAKers. Old hands report immediately. Apply at BROWNSON, HAYDEN & CO.'S, 722 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 931 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in family of 4; to come well recommended. 456 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL OR WOMAN TO cook and do general housework in a restaurant; must be a good cook. Inquire at 251 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 14 TO 16 YEARS, IN a small family. Apply at 585 West Indiana-st., near Wood.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO UP STAIRS work and wait on table; also one to help in the kitchen. Apply at 611 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHAMBER WORK at 369 Michigan-av. Small family and no children.

WANTED—30 GIRLS TO-DAY FOR HOUSEwork; cooks, chambermaids, &c. Apply at Home Office for help; no fees. 1583 State-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, and one girl to take care of children. Apply at 170 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework for four in family, no children; good wages will be paid. Apply at 456 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE COOKing, washing and ironing, where there is a second girl. Apply at 85 West Adams-st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 20 GIRLS, FOR HOUSEwork, cooks, chambermaids, etc. Apply at Home Office for Help. No fees. 1583 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN (GERman or Swede), to help take care of a child and do light housework; only two in family. Apply at 390 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—1 GOOD GIRL FOR WASHING, ironing, and help in kitchen (no cooking); also, 1 girl for second work, and 1 nurse girl to take care of a baby. Inquire at 156 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Good wages. Apply to JOHN BARRETT, opposite Transit House, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Must be good cook, washer and ironer. A good price will be paid for one to suit. Inquire 349 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST GIRL FOR GENERal housework; apply at 1354 State-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK Court, corner Michigan-av., capable girls for family housework and boarding-houses; references required.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO SECond girl; must come prepared to stay. Apply at basement door 824 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework, in first-class private families. Apply at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR BOARDING house. Apply at 49 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, AT 521 West Madison-st.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—20 EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAKers, with machine, to work in shop. NICHOLAS, 157 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AT 289 BLUE ISLAND-AV., A GOOD tailoress to work on custom coats.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD DRESS MAKERS AT 27 East Polk-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SIX GOOD DRESS makers. Apply to Madam HOFFMANN, 52 Harmon-court.

WANTED—10 SEWING GIRLS, ON LIGHT work; apply at 1354 State-st.

## FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SECOND MORTGAGES, leasehold purchase money, and real estate securities. C R HAGERTY, 114 West Madison-st, Room 9.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SOME GOOD PAper secured by real estate. BASH & SHAPLEY, 49 South Canal-st., Room 4.

$1,000 IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHICAGO city property. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

$1,200 IN HAND TO LOAN FOR ONE year on real estate. Apply to JOHN NORRIS, 543 Wabash-av.

$3,000—REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMpany adjusted certificates—70 cents on the dollar will this week be paid for above amount of certificates. Apply at once to "Cash," 232 West Madison-st., Room 13.

$8,000 TO $15,000—A RELIABLE MAN with the amount named, in cash, can make an arrangement safely, in real estate, with a person worth double the amount, which will double in one year. Address, with real name, D M D, Tribune.

$10,000 TO LOAN—IN DIFFERENT amounts on city real estate or good outside property. Apply to H G CHASE personally, at Chase Bros, 290 West Randolph-st, or by letter at 834 Indiana-av.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A. G. PARKER, PRACTICAL TUNER, TONE-regulator, and repairer of pianos. All work done in a thorough and satisfactory manner, at moderate rates. South Side office at W. W. Kimball's Music House, 816 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL—PARTIES DESIROUS OF SELLing, purchasing, or exchanging old pianos for new ones, will advance their interest by addressing A. G. PARKER, tuner, tone regulator, and repairer of pianos (twenty-two years' experience). Communications addressed care of J. HOWARD FOOTE'S Music House, No. 9 South Halsted-st., Chicago, promptly attended to.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends; lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases, or no pay. 180 West Madison-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND wife, to manage a farm or any place of trust. Address X Y Z, Albion Post Office, Michigan.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK IN A STORE or private house, by a steady sober man; work for small wages; good references given. Address ALEX, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—I HAVE 4 TEAMS and 10 men that want to work and are willing to work in the ruins. Call at Room 6, Masonic Building.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in a commission store. Is well acquainted in the city. Address C W B, 325 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience in wholesale hardware or groceries; also sold goods generally throughout the West. Address S M, Tribune office, 485 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale or retail business, by a young man of experience. Will do outside work if necessary. Address D C L, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS wood turner, in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, or Iowa; is a married man, and wants steady work. Try him. Address care of H. S. HANCHETT, Tomah, Monroe County, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED landscape gardener and florist; is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of references given. Address GARDENER, Tribune office.

### Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a young Scandinavian, who thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself useful; best of city references. Address A B, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO LADIES OF respectability, as saleswomen, copyists or business of any kind not menial, in the city or out. Address Miss LENA RIVERS and Miss DORA DEAN, care of Dr. Mack, 120 South Halsted-st.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do second work. Inquire at 76 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second-work, or general housework in a small private family. Please call at her present place of living, 357 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS WHO are capable of filling the place of good cook, washer or ironer in private families. The best of references, if required. Call for two days at 122 West Jackson-st.

### Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do second work, and sewing, if required, in a respectable private family; no others need apply. Can be seen at her present situation, 1161 Indiana-av., Friday next from 2 to 5.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, A SUFferer by the fire, as housekeeper or companion, where her service would be recompense for her board. Wages no object; city or country. Apply for two days at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A PRACTICAL jeweller with $1,000 or $2,000, in Central Illinois. Call on or address N. MATSON & CO., 451 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A ZEPHYR WOOL, EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, notions, and fancy goods store for sale; good location and cheap rent. 224 West Lake-st.

A CORNER GROCERY, WITH STOCK, NO. 24 North Halsted-st., corner of Fourth-st., is for sale, cheap. Apply immediately at 23 Canal-st.

A HARDWARE STORE IN A GOOD LOCAtion, for sale for cash. Good reasons given for selling. For particulars address HARDWARE, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXtures on West Madison-st.; doing a splendid cash business; reason for selling, other business. Address STANDARD, Tribune office.

A GOOD RETAIL CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE. About $1,800 will take it. Apply to R. KENNEDY & CO., 123 West Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE. A CIGAR stand in one of the largest hotels in Chicago, is offered for sale, together with the lease. Trade is good and profitable. Reasons for selling, proprietor is engaging in other business. Only principals will be dealt with. Address, B, Tribune office, South Side.

GROCERY STORE—AND STOCK, LOT, DWELling house, and out buildings, in one of the most prosperous towns in Northwest … and situated at the junction of two leading railways, with … prospects of another trunk line within a year, for sale at a great bargain; business thoroughly established and house well known in five counties. For particulars address, or apply to, C. D. WOOLWORTH, Briggs House.

ONE OF THE BEST SMALL BOOT AND SHOE stores in the city for sale at cost if sold immediately. PHILIPS & CHANDLER, 95 West Madison-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS FOR A GOOD business man having from $5,000 to $15,000 to get an interest in a good paying manufacturing and wholesale business. The best of references given and required. For an interview, address D W G, Tribune office.

TO WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS—A first-class business establishment to rent or for sale established fourteen years; reason for selling, proprietor retiring from business. Address B G F, Box 127, Olney, Ill.

THE LARGEST WHOLESALE DRUG BUSIness in Texas for sale, situated in Galveston; … Present stock, $110,000. To any one wishing to purchase, a good trade is offered. Terms, one-half cash, balance on time. Address M. GEORGE, Galveston, Texas, or SPRAGUE & CLOSE, 24 Platt-st., New York.

THE HEALY HALL BILLIARD SALOON FOR sale. Apply at 542 Archer-av.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND dog, white star on breast, and hind feet partially white, answers to the name of Carlo; $5 reward for his return to E. HERMANN, 407 West Lake-st.

LOST—MONDAY, DEC. 11, THINK AT CORNER Madison and Lincoln-sts., pocket-book containing about $20; also printed notices of death of our little daughter in same. The finder will be rewarded on its return to 170 Warren-av., or to WALLACE & HENDERSON, 37 West Washington-st.

LOST—ON THE 8TH, ON CLINTON, MADIson, Halsted or Lake-sts., part of a gold hoop earring, by a young lady. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving it at 137 South Clinton-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BEtween West Indiana-st. and East Chicago-av., one old black hand satchel containing a blank book of the Scandia Savings Institution, and between $30 and $40 in money. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at 69 Chicago-av.

LOST—A PAIR OF GLOVES, CORNER HUBbard court and Polk-st.; $1 reward paid on their return to 37 1-2 West Randolph-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD, FOR A WHITE POODLE dog with light yellow ears, named Pink, which got lost about four weeks ago. WM. MILLER, 200 Twentieth-st.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, LONG winter hair, front roots quite large; strayed from 234 North Wells-st., about 6 o'clock last evening. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to above number.

LOST—$25 REWARD—MONDAY AFTER THE fire, a top buggy. The above reward will be paid on returning same to 327 Sedgwick-st. C. KRONING.

FOUND—ON THE LAKE SHORE ON NIGHT of fire, a trunk marked M. D. B. Inquire of J. DITCH, 83 West Washington-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LIGHT-BAY MARE (legs bowed in front), with a box wagon, from 1408 State-st., Monday evening about 6 o'clock. Information of same or its return will be liberally rewarded at 1408 State-st. A. ROSENTHAL.

TAKEN UP—A BAY HORSE, WITH BLACK tail. The owner can have him by calling at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Buchanan-sts and paying charges. S. DE FRIES.

TAKEN UP—A RED HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD. Owner can find at THOS. HAYS', on Steel-st., near Hays' Brickyard.

MISSING—FROM CORNER RANDOLPH AND Jefferson-sts, bay team, and farmer's wagon. Inform or return to F. M. CHAPMAN, 247 West Randolph, and get liberally rewarded.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING business; small capital required. Address D. LUBIN, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $3,000 to $5,000 in the perfumery and flavoring extract business by a competent and experienced chemist from New York. Address C D, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$450 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 199 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH, IN A first-rate wholesale liquor business, in one of the large cities in Wisconsin; the opportunity is an excellent one for the right kind of a man. Apply to SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $4,000, TO engage in a retail grocery business, by one who had a very large trade before the fire. The best of reference given and required. H. M. TAYLOR, Tribune office.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PASSES FOR TWO LADIES TO Philadelphia, over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R., cheap. Inquire at 452 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE OIL-CLOTH, GOOD AS new; will cut to suit purchasers. Price, 90c per yard—cost $2.25; also some marble-top tables. BRAZELTON, 275 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK! BRICK!—125,000 BRICK, red burned, at a bargain, if taken at once. Call and see sample. WOLFE & FINLEY, 419 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A CABINET-MAKER'S BENCH. Inquire at 130 North Desplaines-st. HELBERT.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOT OF COUNTERS, drawers, shelving, tea caddies, platform and counter scales, with or without a small line of groceries, at drug store, 401, corner Polk and Clark-sts.

## SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 220 South Halsted-st. and 529 Wabash av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side Office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 WEST TWELFTH-ST., supply the celebrated Noiseless Link-Motion Biece Shuttle Machines, with all the extra attachments, at the regular price. Those who lost their machines by the fire can have new ones on old contracts.

SAVE $20. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWing machine. The best in the world. Price, $45. Warranted for five years. Sold on easy monthly payments. Salesroom, 378 West Madison-st. City canvassers wanted.

SINGER, HOWE, WEED, AND OTHER FIRST-class sewing machines for sale. Machines received, exchanged or rented; oil, needles, and attachments for all machines; 183 West Madison-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. S. Wilkins, formerly 126 Dearborn-st., now 23 South Desplaines-st. and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment, if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. G. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. DR. BLINN, FROM BATH, Me. Call on Dr. BLAIN, 58 South Halsted-st.

PERSONAL—THE OWNER OF THE SUIT left at 42 West Madison-st. is requested to call for the same before Saturday, the 16th inst., or it will be sold to defray expenses.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN O'NEIL, supposed to be somewhere in Michigan; has been to work on some railroad. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Ann O'Neil, at 312 Cottage Grove av.


# THE NORTHWEST.

### ILLINOIS.

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—On Thanksgiving Day, Herbert Farrar, a son of Mrs. Abbey, living in Belgrade, Blue Earth County, was accidentally drowned by falling into a small well, or spring hole, where he is supposed to have gone to water some stock.

KANSAS.

A letter to the Atchison *Champion*, written by C. J. Aldrich, member of the Legislature from Washington County, says there have been built between thirty and forty new school houses in Washington and Republic Counties this season, at an average cost of $800 each, and one hundred miles of railroad has been located, for which Republic County pays $100,000, Washington County $200,000, and Washington Town, $20,000.

—The Blue Rapids *Times* says: "Mr. Gaston, residing near town, last spring thought he would experiment on his sod ground with a few peanuts. He procured half a pound at the store and planted them. This fall he drew up the vines and shook from them a bushel and a peck of peanuts, as fine as can be grown anywhere.

—About ten days since a patient, who had been taken to the State asylum, during the night, while in bed, contrived to escape from the asylum, during the night, while in bed, contrived to escape from the asylum, during the night, while in bed, contrived to escape from the

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1871.

## INVESTIGATION OR INDICTMENT.

The statement of Alderman Gill, in the Common Council, that money had been demanded by Aldermen as a consideration for votes in that body for certain candidates for office, can be sustained by ample evidence. We have been waited upon by two citizens, both well known, one of them a former city official, whose personal character is beyond reproach, who informs us that a direct and unequivocal demand was made upon them for money, and that the assurance was given to each that if the money was paid he would be elected. The demand in both cases was made by a member of the Board of Aldermen. It is hardly necessary to say that, the money being refused in both cases, neither of the persons was elected. Now for the inference that the persons elected did pay, is a just one, can readily be ascertained upon investigation.

One of these gentlemen, by way of testing the earnestness of the blackmailer, asked if there could be no reduction made, or if $250 would not be accepted in place of the $300 demanded; to which the answer was made that the $300 was the *price fixed for the office*. The applicant then offered to pay the $300 to the Relief Society, or to any charitable institution in the city, leaving the Alderman to select it. This was laughed at. The offer was then made to give three notes, payable respectively in 3, 6 and 9 months, the notes to state the *consideration*; and, of course, this was refused. The applicant, refusing to pay the money, was told that he could not have the office; and the interview was closed. It should be stated that the candidate was informed by one Alderman that it was necessary that he should at once go to a place designated, to meet another Alderman, and this last-named Alderman, in behalf of the majority of the Council, made the demand.

We can state that the person of whom this blackmail was demanded was, perhaps, one of the most experienced and competent men in Chicago for the office he sought, and that it is a person elected has no knowledge whatever of the business which he is elected to superintend.

We do not choose to discuss this subject further at this time. We have stated enough to require an investigation. The names of the persons will be given to any committee of investigation that may be appointed. We will wait until it can be seen whether the Council dare refuse to order an investigation, to be conducted by a competent and unimpeachable committee. Should the Common Council refuse such action, we trust there is some Judge in this county who has courage enough to order the empanelling of a special grand jury to investigate the facts, and to indict every man in the Council guilty of this unblushing knavery.

## THE DESPOTISM OF THE CAUCUS.

King Caucus showed his form in the Senate, on Tuesday, in his most sinister and threatening aspect, rendering it apparent that the legislation of Congress during the ensuing session is likely to be coerced by that unscrupulous potentiate even more despotically than before. It will be for the press and other organs of popular expression having regard to the purity of legislation, to give some attention to this caucus business, before it shall become too serious for cure.

The power of the caucus has been developing and extending with fearful rapidity during the past two years. It was not until last spring, on the opening of the preliminary session of the present Congress, that Morton, the chief emissary and grand factotum of King Caucus, ventured to assert the prerogative of that newly-risen tyrant to dictate to Congress what business should and what should not be considered during the session. There were other high-handed acts of the star-chamber managers, such as the deposition of Sumner, the confirmation of improper Executive appointments, etc., for which some color of precedent might be alleged; but for this obstruction of legislation there was none; the thing was an innovation—a revolution,—as unjustifiable by precedent or custom as by any other principle. Nevertheless, as the session referred to was expected to be a very short one, the caucus plan did not meet with any active opposition, and the tabooed topics of legislation were not insisted on.

Now, however, comes the same caucus junto and proposes to impose the same restrictions upon the first session proper—the long session, as it is called, since the division of the session of each Congress is limited by law to three months,—forbidding early day for adjournment, and excluding from consideration all subjects except the routine business and certain political affairs which it is for the interest of the caucus manipulators to have attended to—by the caucus, of course.

The object of this policy is obvious. The desire of the intelligent and patriotic mass of the Republican party (and of the people generally, we trust) for certain vital reforms in the systems and policy of our government, is unequivocal. So far as the voice of the people, expressed, not through the press alone, but through many formal and official channels, can instruct a legislature, Congress has already been instructed to adopt certain reforms in the revenue system, and to consider with great care and patient discussion certain other reforms,—notably that of the civil service. There are also grave matters concerning the national finances to discuss, which, with due deliberation, will absorb much time, as will the subjects above mentioned. To shut off all agitation of these questions, and postpone legislation upon them until after the ensuing Presidential election, is the obvious purpose of the caucus junto in the attempted resolution for an adjournment in May. These crafty wire-workers (and we refer particularly to those operating in the Senate caucus) are as averse to any of the proposed reforms as the people are favorable to them; and their scheme now is, to put the country off with the barren promises, or *quasi* promises, of the President's message, instead of doing any of the beneficent acts which the pressure of popular opinion has forced the President to hint at in his message,—hints which, without appropriate legislation, are mere Dead-Sea apples, instead of the fruits which the enlightened sentiment of the present day ought to bear, provided that sentiment is properly represented in our halls of legislation.

In furtherance of this scheme, Mr. Morton's resolution for an early adjournment was taken up, by a coalition of the Democrats with the caucus Republicans. All amendments and substitutes, intended to so modify the action upon the resolution as to leave open an opportunity for action upon the subjects of popular interest which it is the desire of Morton to suppress, were voted down at the crack of the caucus whip; and, to cap all, the session of the Senate was resolved, first into an executive session, and then into a *recess*, for the final disposition of the whole work of the session.

It is plain that the stewards of the Federal patronage and fosterers for Presidential campaigns cannot trust the affairs which they have in charge to the fair and open discussion of the Senate Chamber. The question then becomes, Can *the people* trust *their* affairs to be thus discussed; or do they prefer to have them settled by a dark-lantern junto, with some of the most mercenary-minded and unscrupulous politicians in the country, to dictate the terms? Do the people of America, who choose two hundred and forty-three Representatives and seventy-four Senators to do their legislation, wish to have that legislation dictated by twenty-nine Senators, and these the men who have the least character, and are the most likely to be influenced by sordid considerations? If not, they must frown down the caucus system, which brings about precisely this result. There are fifty-seven Senators who were elected as Republicans. Any twenty-nine of these can control a caucus, even when all the Senators turn out. Those who are most likely to be active in party chicanery are the worse class of politicians,—those who obtained their places by deceit, by log-rolling, or by absolute bribery. Hence these twenty-nine—and the people can readily understand of what material the number is most likely to be made up—can, according to the rules of the caucus, dictate the policy of the majority in the Senate. Hence, to prevent all progress in legislation, especially such as is calculated to turn rogues and imbeciles out of office, all that is necessary is for these twenty-nine to assemble by the light of their dark lantern, with their chief Ku-Klux, Morton, in the centre of the circle, to cry "The Party! The Party!" and to give orders what bills shall be received by the Senate, and what bills buried. Such a junto of these mere ciphers are the conscientious and discreet majority of the Senate, supposing there be a majority of such! What powerless phantoms the two or three hundred freshly-chosen representatives of the people in the Lower House! We say "Lower House," because that has become the usual designation of the popular body in Congress; yet no body could be lower than the American Senate is sure to become after a few years of caucus domination, such as has now been inaugurated.

The question is, Will the people allow their Senate to become so debased? Will they permit a revolution in the most vital rules and practices of legislation, which is inimical to freedom of speech, which diverts all responsibility of delegated action, and which not only throws the power to control all lawmaking and law-administering into the hands of a few men, but inevitably throws it into the hands of those who are the least worthy to wield such power? Will a party composed of such intelligent material as the Republican party hold its representatives in Congress amenable to the behests of Morton and his clique—the Kyes, Stewarts, Spencers, Pomeroys, and carpet-bag misrepresentatives of the oppressed South—rather than to their own moral convictions and their own interpretation of the popular judgment? We do not believe they will. On the contrary, we expect to see such an agitation of this subject, and such a general condemnation of the growing iniquity of the caucus system, as shall bring out the more upright and discreet of the Senators, one by one, from under the yoke of the caucus despotism, and place them erect in their own manliness and sense of rectitude before the grand assemblage of the people, to whom alone they are rightfully responsible.

## THE CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Registrar-General for England, Scotland, and Ireland are now engaged in the arrangement of the census returns; and the preliminary abstracts which have just made their appearance in public show some very interesting, and, it may be added, unpleasant facts. According to these abstracts, the population of the United Kingdom is growing at the rate of 1,172 persons a day, of whom 705 stay at home and 468 emigrate. The proportion of men among these emigrants is so great that there is a rather startling unevenness in the proportion of the sexes, as has happened in a smaller degree in some of our own New England States, where the disproportion has been caused by emigration westward. In a population of nearly 23,000,000, the women outnumber the men by 995,000. The English Registrar-General takes comfort in the thought that the sexes at adult age are equal in number, and that the excess of men can be found somewhere else. He finds them in the United States. How this helps the case we do not exactly see, unless the Registrars-General, especially the Irish Registrar, shall contrive in some manner to send over the 995,000 women, or a certain proportion of them, to our shores, each bent upon reducing the disproportion. In various parts of our country the number of women exceeds the number of men in the native-born population. Americans, as a rule, marry Americans; and more must, therefore, be doubt that the 995,000 husbands can be found for the extra female population of the United Kingdom, as the number stands in no immediate danger of reduction by American intermarriage. A brighter outlook, it seems to us, is found for this army of old maids in the fact that the emigration is decreasing. In the ten years ending in 1861 over two millions of persons came to this country, while during the past ten years the number only amounts to 1,674,594, or nearly 380,000 fewer.

The results of the census in Ireland are unusually interesting. The population is still diminishing. In 1841 it was 8,400,000; in 1851 it fell to 6,500,000; and now, in 1871, it is only 5,402,759, a diminution of 396,398 in ten years. This diminution is chiefly in the rural districts. Galway shows the largest per cent of decrease, the population having sunk more than 22 per cent in ten years. There are only five places which mark any increase, and three of these are in Ulster. The suburbs of Dublin show an increase of 4,502, but this is less than offset by a decrease of 9,080 in the population of the city. Belfast, the centre of Irish manufacture, has increased more than 42 per cent in ten years, and Londonderry has increased its population by 4,307. The diminution in the religious memberships is very uneven. There are more Jews in Ireland, a decrease of Kaffirs of 5 per cent since 1861. The members of the disestablished Church have decreased 1 3-4 per cent; the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Independents 4 per cent; while the Roman Catholic decrease is more than 8 per cent.

The population of Scotland, on the other hand, is increasing. Its population is 3,358,613, an increase of 206,919 in ten years. The principal towns have increased 21 per cent; the large towns 21 per cent; and the smaller 7 1-2 per cent. The population of the principal cities is as follows: Glasgow, 477,144, an increase of over 80,000 since 1861; Edinburgh, 196,509; Dundee, 118,974; Aberdeen, 88,125; and Greenock, 57,128,—these five cities being the only ones in Scotland whose population exceeds 50,000.

In summing up the results of the census, the London *Daily News*, to which we are indebted for the facts enumerated above, says:

> On the whole, the survey of these returns is full of encouragement. During the past ten years the country has gone through a series of commercial disasters, and has come out again into the sunshine of prosperity. Ireland has probably touched the lowest point, for the rate of emigration and of decrease is actually decreasing. The increase of the people of the United Kingdom is the healthy growth of great trading communities, and is more likely to go on at accelerating pace than to relax or stop.

It is evident that ex-Governor Haight, of California, is on good terms with the reporters of the press. An exploit of his has just been reported by telegraph, as one which has been "highly applauded by all classes." On examining into the particulars of this exploit, we find that it consisted in mustering his military staff in full force, and turning out the militia to parade, on the occasion of his own outgoing and Governor Booth's ingoing. Considering the repugnance with which Governors and other public men usually regard display of all kinds, the act of Governor Haight was almost phenomenally heroic. And, it being heroic, it is fortunate that the genial ex-Governor is, as already hinted, on good terms with the telegraphic correspondents, that the act may be duly celebrated.

About thirteen months ago, the city of Chicago entered into a contract with the Astronomical Society of this city to make arrangements for giving a correct register of time from the Court House. Under that contract the Astronomical Society made a canvass among our business men, and raised a fund, which was applied to the purchase of a clock that was placed in the Court House dome only a few weeks before the fire. The hours had, however, been struck on the bell, by electricity, for about nine months. For this service the city agreed to pay to the Astronomical Society the same amount per annum which it had previously paid to the day-watchman in the cupola,—his services being then dispensed with. Some two weeks after the fire the Astronomical Society addressed a communication to the Board of Public Works, offering to furnish the time *gratis* in future,—the supposition be-



ing that the city would be too poor to pay for such service,—and now stands ready to furnish to the city, without charge, the correct time, as often as may be required, for any clock, large or small, which it may designate for that purpose. Under such circumstances it is rather curious that the Common Council, at its last meeting, should deem it necessary to appoint another party as City Time-Keeper, especially when it is remembered that the register of time kept at the Chicago Observatory is the only authority in this section of the country.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to pay government laborers ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. It is stated that this bill, if it becomes a law, will result in giving the laborers on the public works at Rock Island $30,000 as back pay. Probably $1,000,000 will be required to pay the so-called arrearages of all kinds of government laborers in all parts of the country; and all laborers not in government employment will be taxed to make up the alleged deficiency, as well as to pay the future increase of wages.

The effect of this bill is to create an aristocracy or privileged class of laborers, to-wit: those getting ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, as distinguished from those who get eight hours' pay for eight hours' work. Employment on government works, such as arsenals, ship-yards, etc., becomes a species of office-holding, where there will, of course, be a hundred applicants for every place. The trades-unions seem to think that, if they can persuade two of three hundred members of Congress to vote away other people's money in this manner, the fashion of paying ten hours' wages for eight hours' work will become so popular that all employers of labor will adopt it. Instead of having this effect, it will, so far as it has any effect at all, work in the opposite direction; for, to whatever extent the employers of labor are taxed to pay the workmen in government shops more wages than they now earn, to that extent exactly will they be disabled from paying to their own laborers what they really do earn.

It is well known that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of policies of insurance were destroyed on the 9th of October, with the other papers of our business men. This is probably, true also of the policies of large numbers of families, who, in the hurry and confusion of leaving their homes, forgot their insurance papers in some bureau, or table, drawer, or corner of a closet. In cases where an individual had any considerable number of policies destroyed, it is most likely that he cannot tell the names of all the companies in which he insured, or, if he remembers them, the exact amounts for which each policy was issued. Is it not, therefore, the duty of the Chicago companies, and of those of other States and countries now insuring agencies in this city, to publish from their books a complete list of the insured, and the amounts at risk on each particular piece of property? Surely none of them propose to take advantage of the loss of a policy to add its value to the assets of the company. That would be so flagrant a breach of honesty and fair dealing that to attempt it would be infamous. Each company should make out a complete list of its policies issued on Chicago property, and hang it up in its office for the inspection of the public.

The Legislature would, perhaps, render an important service if, in the new revenue law, a provision should be inserted requiring counties and cities to report annually to the State Auditor a full statement of the amount of taxation levied by them respectively, together with a statement of the valuations, the amount of tax collected, the cost of collection, and the amount of debt outstanding, incurred or paid off each year.

In the State of Ohio, all taxes are levied and collected at the same time. The tax statistics of the thirty-two cities of that State are now published. The valuation of real estate for 1871 is $253,231,000; of personal property, $135,830,873; total, $389,061,963. The rate of tax for State purposes is two and nine-tenths mills. The rates for local purposes range from 14 mills in Piqua, Ohio, to 40 mills in Cincinnati and 34 mills in Sandusky. The amount of levies for local purposes aggregate $7,809,786, of which $3,490,-965 are in Cincinnati. The total tax levied in these cities for State and local purposes amounts to $8,988,095. There is but one valuation of real and personal property for all taxable purposes in Ohio, and this ought to be the case here. It is required by the Constitution, and nothing is gained by resorting to two assessments for the different kinds of taxes.

The good people of Canada are disappointed in their census returns. The papers are filled with communications advising the government to do its duty and call a census. It appears that the immigration is large, but it does not remain in the Provinces, nor does the native population stay there. Large numbers of young men annually leave for the States, and come back no more. The increase in population, notwithstanding the large immigration, does not keep pace with the ordinary natural increase of the same number of persons elsewhere. One writer proposes a large system of colonization, for the clearing of the Canadian forests. The plan is for the government to borrow $20,000,000 upon the land, and expend the money in wages among the settlers, in building roads, in clearing lots of twenty acres in each one hundred, and in building log houses and barns. The persons thus employed, it is argued, will become attached to the soil, will purchase the land, and repay the outlay. It does not seem ever to occur to the Canadians that the more they adapt their laws, customs, and institutions to those of the States, the less motive is left for persons to leave that country to come to this.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society have established a Labor Bureau on the Court House square, at which all able-bodied men out of employment, and asking relief from the society's agents are required to report. Persons wanting laborers of any kind will find as many as they can employ at this place, and it is hoped that contractors and builders will take pains to call or send to this bureau, as they can do much in this way to promote the economical disbursement and use of the relief fund.

We learn that a committee, representing the New York Chamber of Commerce fund, which has some six hundred thousand dollars subscribed for the relief of sufferers by the October fires (principally for Chicago), was here last week looking into the operations of the Relief and Aid Society and the needs of the sufferers, and that a report will shortly be made to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject. We presume that this report will be a sufficient answer to all the anonymous accusations brought against the society, including that to which the Cincinnati *Gazette* recently gave prominence.

It is reported from Washington that Governor Palmer has an agent there laboring for the removal of the army from companies, supposing them to have arrived which the government has stationed in Chicago, and threatening, unless this is done, to fulminate another proclamation.

This is hard, very hard, and we beg the Governor to reconsider his determination, if that is possible. If not, will His Excellency, since he is so staunch a stickler for constitutional forms, point out to the people the passage, either in the Constitution of the United States or that of the State of Illinois, which prohibits the government from having a military station in the city of Chicago and keeping troops thereat?

—The New Orleans *Republican*, a paper established by the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn, and edited by one of his race, states that the Lieutenant Governor was never in a condition of servitude, thus exploding the somewhat dramatic statement that he once escaped from slavery, and got advertised, in consequence, as a runaway in the *Picayune* newspaper. His father was a free man of color, named James, a native of Virginia, and worked in New Orleans for many years as a stage carpenter in the Camp street theatre. The statement that Governor Dunn left a large property is also denied. He was always a poor man, after all, and had no children. Dunnuch is latterly be enjoyed rare opportunities to enrich himself by selling his influence to the lobby in attendance at the Legislative sessions.

—An etherialized Ruloff is delighting spiritual seances at Ithaca, N. Y.

## THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

### Fees of the Sheriff, Court Clerks, and Recorder of Deeds.

### Certified Bills Allowed.—The Tax Levy and the Legislature.

Pursuant to adjournment, the County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the County Treasurer's office, President White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, Talcott.

FEES OF THE SHERIFF AND OTHERS.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the Circuit Clerk, reported the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this board the fees of the offices of Sheriff, Clerks of the several courts, and of the Recorder of Deeds hereafter elected should be so adjusted as to cover the expenses thereof, including a reasonable salary, whether fixed or fees, and higher than is compatible with just economy and to fair remuneration for the services rendered and responsibilities assumed.

*Resolved*, That the present incumbents in said offices be, and are hereby, requested to convey to the committee of the State Legislature now in session, charge, all information they may possess which will enable said committee to frame a bill providing for such adjustment of fees in this county as will secure the ends sought, keeping in view a proper economy and the propriety of separating from said fees of office the expenses of conducting said offices.

Commissioner Hitchcock thought the board was far more capable of judging of such matters than any committee of the Legislature.

Commissioner Ashton thought there was too much economy attempted.

Commissioner Roelle thought there could not be too much economy. God forbid that the county should be asked to pay such taxes as they had been paying. He wanted the Finance Committee to fix the tax limit amount, and then let the Legislature fix that amount. Then if they did not like it the new constitution gave them the privilege of resigning their office. He plead for the tax payers of the burnt city, and hoped that the board would not go back on him.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the report of the officers of the County counsel be to the board.

Commissioner Harrison thought it would be better to amend the report before adopting it, and discuss it in open board.

The Chair explained that the information the committee had was to arrange the fee bills immediately. The report was intended to prevent unreasonable fees, but at the same time the fees of the officers were not to be so small as to throw the burden on the tax payers. He thought it would be proper to add another resolution requesting the Legislature to fix the salaries under specific sums.

Commissioner Talcott said he thought it an almighty bad law which proposed to fix the tax at 50 cents a month for continuance of cases. He agreed with Mr. Stearns. He had worked with a number of men for twenty-five years, and though they were in the habit of striking a bill, he had never known of a case where them that they might take their money and travel. The same thing applied to the officers. He thought if the committee had not better consult the people of Springfield than the whole number of petitions and suggestions of the Clerks of the various courts.

Commissioner Ashton presented the following amendment: To strike out, in the second resolution, the words "the committee of the State Legislature having the subject in charge," and insert instead "the Board of Commissioners of Cook County."

The amendment was carried, and the report adopted.

FEES OF THE WARDEN OF THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the fixing of salaries of employes and Agent of the County, reported, recommending the salary of the Warden of the County Hospital be $800. The committee further reported that the Board of Commissioners had entered into a contract with George Deacon to furnish fuel and supplies for $2,200 per annum.

The report was concurred in.

CERTIFIED BILLS ALLOWED.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims, to whom were referred sundry bills for printing and stationery, amounting to $1,427.25, reported, the committee, after having had the bills duly certified by the Judges, Sheriff, and Clerks of the several courts, recommended the allowance without their approval were those not properly certified. The committee recommended that steps be taken to have the practice of good bills in the county generally. Except by some duly appointed agent, whose duties shall be defined by the board.

The report was concurred in.

The Chair reminded the board that a number of complaints had been made to the Auditing of the board to real estate dealers to exhibit their books. He would like to know what time would be appointed to examine them.

The Chair also reminded the board that the last session of the Legislature had a tax bill introduced, and supervising the distribution of it, in the North Division of the city, and to express the hope that it would be the pleasure of the board to refund the subscription of his church, full and complete success may attend the labors.

Mr. George Schneider, President of the German Relief Committee, also, warmly thanked Mr. Hitchcock for his efficient labors on behalf of the committee on the North Side, for the promptness, fidelity, and efficiency with which the work of distribution has been carried on in that district.

## RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

### Meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday, December 12—Reports of District Superintendents—Resignation of Mr. Chamberlain.

The following table is a summary of the reports of the District Superintendents for the week ending December 9, as given at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society on Tuesday evening, December 12:

| | |
|---|---|
| FIRST DISTRICT. | |
| Number of families aided December 2 | 4,107 |
| Number of families added during the week ending December 9 | 477 |
| Total | 4,584 |
| Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week ending December 9 | 238 |
| Number of families receiving aid December 9 | 4,346 |
| SECOND DISTRICT. | |
| Number of families aided December 2 | 2,037 |
| Number of families added during the week ending December 9 | 442 |
| Total | 2,479 |
| Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week ending December 9 | 93 |
| Number of families receiving aid December 9 | 2,386 |
| THIRD DISTRICT. | |
| Number of families aided December 2 | 2,998 |
| Number of families added during the week ending December 9 | 87 |
| Total | 3,085 |
| Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week ending December 9 | 390 |
| Number of families receiving aid December 9 | 2,674 |
| FOURTH DISTRICT. | |
| Number of families aided December 2 | 1,467 |
| Number of families added during the week ending December 9 | 164 |
| Total | 1,631 |
| Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week | 173 |
| Number of families receiving aid December 9 | 1,458 |
| FIFTH DISTRICT. | |
| Number of families aided December 2 | 2,863 |
| Number of families added during the week ending December 9 | 534 |
| Total | 3,397 |
| Number of families to whom aid was discontinued during the week | 180 |
| Number of families receiving aid December 9 | 3,112 |
| SIXTH DISTRICT. | |
| Number of families receiving aid December 9 | 131 |
| RECAPITULATION. | |
| Washington Park barracks | 140 |
| Madison street barracks | 237 |
| Harrison street barracks | 227 |
| Cheyenne avenue barracks | 245 |
| Van Buren barracks | 16 |
| Hyde Park barracks | 18 |
| Soldiers' Home | 10 |
| Total number of families receiving aid December 9 | 14,828 |

RESIGNATION OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, as the Superintendent of District No. 1, was tendered, and, on motion, it was

*Resolved*, That this board, in accepting the resignation of Rev. L. F. Chamberlain as Superintendent of District No. 1, desires to bear testimony to the faithfulness, diligence, and success of his labors in organizing and superintending the distribution of aid in the North Division of the city, and to express the hope that in leaving the field of his present labors for the rebuilding of his church, full and complete success may attend his labors.

Mr. George Schneider, President of the German Relief Committee, also, warmly thanked Mr. Chamberlain, on behalf of the German Committee on the North Side, for the promptness, fidelity, and efficiency with which the work of distribution has been carried on in that district.

## RELIEF FOR CHICAGO.

### Contributions of Money from Newfoundland and the Sandwich Islands.—Letters Received at the Mayor's Office Yesterday.

The following letters, enclosing drafts for money for the benefit of the sufferers of this city, were received by Mayor Medill yesterday.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

*To Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:*

DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in transmitting to you the enclosed bill of exchange for £200, which I have received by the this morning from the Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland, as the result of exhaustive one thousand dollars ($1,000) gold therein enclosed, which sum you will perhaps be so kind as to hand over to the Mayor of Chicago, for the sufferers by the great fire at Chicago. I will be obliged by an acknowledgment of the receipt of the remittance. I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

[Copy.] S. GALES HUNT,
Speculative Officer.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, Nov. 28, 1871.

*To R. M. Archibald, Consul-General, United States:*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, by direction of the Government of Newfoundland, a draft of exchange for £200 sterling, being the proceeds of one thousand dollars, and to request you will transmit the same to the Mayor of Chicago, for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Chicago. I will be obliged by an acknowledgment of the receipt of the remittance. I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

[Copy.] J. J. ROBINSON,
Speculative Officer.

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JAMES L. NORMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4, 1871.

*To Hon. R. R. Mason, Mayor, Chicago:*

DEAR SIR: I am this morning in receipt of a letter from Alex. Cartwright, Esq., of Honolulu, H. I., announcing the receipt of efforts made in the Sandwich Islands for the relief or sufferers by the late fearful conflagration in your city and inclosing draft for $2,000, a copy of that letter you will find enclosed, and I have, as the treasurer of handing you, as the treasurer of the committee, the amount remitted by Mr. Cartwright, whereof he had to pay the costs of an attachment issued against him.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Another petition to declare and enforce a mechanics' lien, by Mary Ann Raffen et al., against George A. Bigelow and others, to affect Lots 3 and 4 in Block 1 of Bigelow's Addition to Hotel Land, in Block 21, School Section addition. The petitioners ask for $2,000 for iron work upon the hotel now destroyed.

—Actions of assumpsit were also commenced as follows: William T. Brown, administrator, against Edwin Wilcox; demand, $2,000. Harnden & Co. against Cowing & Co.; demand, $2,000. William H. and William Donovan; demand, $1,000. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., against Clark and T. J. Summons; demand, $1,000. Same v. Abram Hersch; demand, $2,000.

COUNTY COURT.

Charles Jorn was appointed guardian of Albert Lang, Jr., and other children of Albert Lang, deceased, under bond of $4,000. He was also empowered to administer upon the estate of Michael Lang, the father of the minors, under bond of $4,000.

## WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

### Letters from Chicago Artists Abroad to their Friends at Home—Cheering Words from J. F. Cooper and Walter M. Brackett.

We give herewith two excellent letters from Chicago artists of repute now in Europe. The contents will be found not only of interest to the profession, but to the general public. They were received some days ago and read at the recent meeting of artists on Monroe street:

MUNICH, BAVARIA, Nov. 3, 1871.

*Dear Whitehead:* I have held off from writing to you because I knew you would have more than you could well attend to, and as long as anything went well I could not easily take the time to write. Now I have a sorrowful story to tell you, and I feel like writing a sorrowful letter. I won't stop to dwell on the past, except in so far as to say that the energy which we have always shown, and in particular that part of it which was displayed by the hearted love for the Academy must not be lost by inches.

I earnestly hope and pray that you are united your heads, for I know that with all your usual energy and courage will assert itself, and you will say, cheerfully, "Well, here we are—time to go to work again and do our best, even under altogether degrees than in the past." How I wish, at times, to be there also putting my shoulder to the wheel helping to give a forward motion. Still were not for I feel that by here remaining, and pursuing my studies to completion, I can give of more practical use to the institutions that I love—and always spoke of with pride—I would be completed, without a thorough knowledge of my profession, to be again associated with you, and with you in the work or rebuilding. Feeling most kindly with what is left of you, and earnest success, I give my mind towards the restoration, to life again, of our city that was almost destroyed in the night, but that will not, from one cause or my wishes. You may depend upon my working and doing this with heart and soul. I want to do something now to help, and I want you to write me the requirements of the moment, so that I can know how to do more than I speak of just here. I will give to the academy the picture on which I am now at work, at $1,000, and engage to have it ready for the spring, and to do my best to sell it for the academy, either here or in London. I will make this one of my best in treating subjects, and of commanding size, sufficient to guarantee a good price. Secondly, if you should send me authority so to do, I will go to work to get contributions and engage, at once, as many American artists abroad—both painters and sculptors, I believe can get from ten to fifteen thousand dollars' worth of pictures right here in Munich. I have already been applied to, and want authority to go on. We can meet all our obligations, and we will do so. The art interest of all America must from this time forward centre in Chicago. Where there was a market for pictures amongst people, who by this time must have paid their taxes are, as the people of Chicago will be in two or three, or four years, they will have had time to have been built up grander than ever, and her many square miles of building walls shall have to be filled. Let me use for anybody to talk, and cold water squints to sympathize. Chicago must and shall have to be what she was on as well as coal, and carpets, and bread—and not only Chicago, but the whole Northwest. Judge Hannah Del Rogers, and all say it will never do to knock under now.

But I'm in haste, and can only further say that I am with you in heart and soul, and I want to bear my part of the burden of reconstruction. I would I were with you, but my duty is here. We are laying up a great deal here.

Walter is having splendid success, and is captivating the Munich people. He called him an Irish Professor is well pleased. We have big plans and great studies, but they are working slowly and in number as we labor. We hope to locate the finished pictures in a pleasant location, and once. But we are not selfish in that hope. We don't want the academy to overwhelm alone.

Give words of warmest sympathy to our brother artists who have suffered so much. I wish I could send money instead, but I have nowa myself that is not totally tied up from my available income for the present. We are out of money and in a strange land, where it takes some months to get relief from home. However, I haven't the least fear in the world for ourselves. I am willing to suffer a little myself, if there is to be so much more than we. But we can say out, and we will.

One little matter I will speak of. I don't know whether the pictures, the Fairy Wanderer, was saved or not, of course; but if it was, I beg you will consider it the exclusive and unconditional property of the Academy, frame and all. And I hope it can be made available in some way. Don't think of keeping it as a gallery picture, for there's plenty more where it came from, and some that would represent the more to your liking. My best regards to all, and believe me, faithfully yours, F. F. COOKLEY.

MUNICH, Nov. 6, 1871.—*Dear Whitehead:* In our days of sorrow and affliction, such as over the synagogue and temple, we must not forget to pray to God, if they do not mend that which is broken, or rebind that which is scattered to the winds; they bend, in time, to give us hope, and thereby heart and courage. Let us not forget to fight even unto death—to another, all of brother, says I.

I earnestly hope and pray that you are united your heads, for I know that with all your usual energy and courage will assert itself, and you will say, cheerfully, "Well, here we are—time to go to work again and do our best, even under altogether degrees than in the past." How I wish, at times, to be there also putting my shoulder to the wheel helping to give a forward motion. Still were not for I feel that by here remaining, and pursuing my studies to completion, I can give of more practical use to the institutions that I love—and always spoke of with pride—I would be completed, without a thorough knowledge of my profession, to be again associated with you, and with you in the work or rebuilding. Feeling most kindly with what is left of you, and earnest success, I give my mind towards the restoration, to life again, of our city that was almost destroyed in the night, but that will not, from one cause or my wishes. You may depend upon my working and doing this with heart and soul. I want to do something now to help, and I want you to write me the requirements of the moment, so that I can know how to do more than I speak of just here. I will give to the academy the picture on which I am now at work at $1,000, and engage to have it ready for the spring, and to do my best to sell it for the academy, either here or in London. I will make this one of my best in treating subjects, and of commanding size, sufficient to guarantee a good price. Secondly, if you should send me authority so to do, I will go to work to get contributions and engage, at once, as many American artists abroad—both painters and sculptors, I believe can get from ten to fifteen thousand dollars' worth of pictures right here in Munich. I have already been applied to, and want authority to go on. We can meet all our obligations, and we will do so. The art interest of all America must from this time forward centre in Chicago. Where there was a market for pictures amongst people, who by this time must have paid their taxes are, as the people of Chicago will be in two or three, or four years, they will have had time to have been built up grander than ever, and her many square miles of building walls shall have to be filled. Let me use for anybody to talk, and cold water squints to sympathize. Chicago must and shall have to be what she was on as well as coal, and carpets, and bread—and not only Chicago, but the whole Northwest. Judge Hannah Del Rogers, and all say it will never do to knock under now.

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## CALIFORNIA INSURANCE.

### Meeting of the Policy-Holders in the Occidental and Other San Francisco Insurance Companies—Judge Higgins Going to California to Collect the Claims of the Chicago Sufferers.

At a meeting of the policy-holders in the Occidental Insurance Company, of San Francisco, held yesterday at the office of James Baxter & Co., No. 93 Canal street, J. R. Fay, attorney, of Messrs. Bonney, Fay & Griggs, was made Chairman, and James Baxter Secretary. The following report was made by the committee of the previous meeting, which was received and adopted:

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.

Your committee beg to report that they have consulted carefully the different ways and means of collecting claims against the Occidental, Pacific, and People's insurance companies, of California, and their stockholders, and have had propositions from many of the best lawyers amongst them on the coast. Judge Van H. Higgins (representing the firm of Higgins, Swett & Quinby), offering to take charge of the unsettled policies, in one or all of these companies, on the following terms, viz.: Go to California and prosecute them vigorously, by paying all expenses, and after the policy-holder shall have received the amount now offered by said company, viz., Occidental, twenty cents on the dollar; Pacific, fifty cents on the dollar; People's, twenty-five cents on the dollar; he (Higgins) agrees to have one-fourth part of the balance that may be collected, and the policy-holder three-fourths part of said balance. We recommend the acceptance of these terms, and at the same time beg to remind the policy-holders of the business of our claims when a meeting of the stockholders of the Occid

## THE INDIANA KU-KLUX.

### Extent, Operations, and Aims of the Organization—How it Came into Existence—Dan Voorhees its Candidate.

*Seymour (Ind.) Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.*

Having lately noticed in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and other leading Southern papers the assertion that Indiana had an organization between which and the Ku-Klux Klan of the South there appeared to be a perfect identity in spirit and modes of operations, I have been disposed, and by recent windings by foot and by rail in search of the hidden mysteries connected with the Park family murder, to test the truth of this assertion. My efforts have been amply rewarded, though not by my liking, for I am now forced to admit that which I would be glad to deny—that what our neighbors say of us is true.

Throughout the entire stretch of country bounded on the east and south by the Ohio River, on the west by the Wabash, and on the north by a line running those streams and crossing the Indianapolis & Jeffersonville Railroad at Columbus, is a klan which exhibits all the characteristics of the Ku-Klux. Its lodges and members are numbered. It has stated meetings for drill and for deliberation. It sets aside the courts and ignores all law, except that which it is unto itself. It hangs whomsoever it will without waiting for evidence of guilt. It wears masks, and performs its operations after night. It hates negroes, and abolitionists, and the constitutional amendment, even worse than its Kentucky relative. It takes for its political creed the Virginia resolutions of 1798, and looks forward to the day when these doctrines shall be triumphant. Its numerical force is greatest in the border counties, and particularly in those which give the largest Democratic majorities. Of late it has conceived the gigantic idea of pushing its way northward and westward all over Indiana and the Northwest.

The man who supposes that in this part of Indiana hatred for the negro is strictly confined to the ranks of the Democracy has yet much to learn. The masses of these citizens are either of Southern birth and breeding, or directly descended from Southern stock. They have inherited that prejudice against the black race which neither reason or political changes can affect, and which will go with them to their graves. They believe, or at least profess to believe, that all negroes are dishonest and wholly incapable of moral improvement or social elevation. Of this large class it is surprising to see how many call themselves Republicans. In conversation with a Republican of this place the other day that gentleman remarked: "D—n the niggers! They'll all steal and rob. Two things I never wanted: One is a mule; the other a nigger." Talking to another Republican at Charlestown, some days ago, he remarked: "I never would trust anything to a nigger." If he be asked why such men as these are identified with the party of freedom, the answer is this: Either because they want to be on the wining side, or because of their inborn hatred of Democracy. Out of old Whigism, through the filter of Know-Nothingism, many of them dropped into Republicanism, and have there remained, mainly on account of their unwillingness to go over to a party they have been taught from childhood to despise even more than they despise the African.

Now, it is not difficult to see that, where the party of progress contains so many members, and of this kind—members whose views of the colored race are as unreasonable and uncharitable as those of the meanest Democrats—the moral condition of that party will be such that inroads insidiously directed along the line of the anti-negro feeling may easily be made. And so it has been in Southern Indiana. Not a few hot-blooded Republican youths have, under the stimulus of an extraordinary excitement, such as the one caused by the Park tragedy, joined the Ku-Klux. In the mob which hung Taylor, Davis, and Johnson, I am told, there were several men who have always hitherto voted the Republican ticket; and no one now denies that that mob was under the direction of the unadulterated Ku-Klux. It is questionable whether many of those Republicans will ever return to their allegiance. Thus we see this diabolical organization rearing its hideous form here in Indiana, just as it has done everywhere else—purely upon the basest of prejudices, and drawing its component elements chiefly from the Democratic party, but measurably from the Republican party.

It is hardly necessary to tell anybody that these river districts are terribly Democratic. The Second District, for example, is generally counted on for a majority of six thousand. Nor is it scarcely necessary to tell anybody of the ease with which the Democracy of this region have, in times past, made the most liberal draws on Kentucky, particularly when the State ticket was in question. The history of the importation of Kentuckians is the history of the Southern Indiana Democracy. With a view to counteracting to some degree the evils of this importation, and with a view to the improvement of many of those unoccupied hills and knobs, certain enterprising and liberal Republicans—Republicans worthy of the name—conceived the idea of encouraging negro immigration. Following out the conception, they went to work, and wherever they could find an industrious darky in Ku-Kluxdom Kentucky that wanted a permanent home in Indiana, they provided him with such home. The business was square, open, legitimate, and honorable, and beneficial. While it reduced the imported majority, it promoted the improvement of the country. It succeeded. In due course of time it was observed that the resident colored population was greatly increasing. This could not be endured. To have the Kentucky negroes coming over and settling on the land which the coon-hunting Democracy were too lazy to till, was an outrage unparalleled in the history of the latter, and they made a high resolve not to stand it. Here you have the origin of the Indiana Ku-Klux. Long before the murder of the Park family it was determined in secret conclave to make the first great crime that should be saddled upon the black man the pretext for a war of expulsion.

Hence it was that, when that awful butchery was perpetrated, so little trouble was experienced in procuring that popular, but now known to be false, conviction which rendered the Clark County Court so pliant a tool in the hands of the mob. The mere fact that the deed was done with an axe was all that many wanted to be convinced that the negroes were the authors, just as though no white man had ever been known to use an axe for a similar purpose. The indisposition of Taylor to look at the mangled bodies of his slaughtered friends was taken even by the grand jury as evidence of his guilt, just as though there were not unnumbered cases of the purest and noblest white men who lack the nerve to gaze upon such a horrid spectacle. The hanging of the three colored men for the murder of the Parks was not only thoroughly planned, but long premeditated, and was intended to be the commencement of a persecution which should not end till all the colored inhabitants of Southern Indiana, particularly those of Kentucky immigration, should be driven out of the State. Of this there is no lack of evidence.

Take, for instance, the barbaric efforts made at the place of execution to extort a confession from Taylor. Take, then, the false report circulated by the Ku-Klux, that Taylor had confessed not only his own complicity in the murder of the Park family, but likewise the crime of his son John in killing the crippled negro Jack, two years ago. The fact that all the people of Charlestown know it to be utterly impossible for John Taylor to have killed the crippled negro, Jack, and that they know this was done two years ago instead of *two*, shows conclusively that the mob had an object in spreading this report. That object was two-fold—first to justify the heathenish proceedings of the hour; and second, to have an excuse to make way with another "nigger"—John Taylor. Having taken John Taylor, it certainly is but reasonable to suppose that the mob would, in case of the failure of its fiendish tortures, have manufactured a confession for him, implicating still other negroes; so that on and on the infernal work would have proceeded till the whole border soil of the State would have been drenched with innocent blood.

Fortunately, however, the law-abiding masses were able to promptly and fully expose the damnable falsehood that Taylor has made any confession at all, much less the one attributed to him, thus temporarily disarranging the infamous programme of the Ku-Klux. Nevertheless, all hope was by no means abandoned. Thwarted in one direction, the negro-hating devils went to work in another. A letter written at Indianapolis, and signed "D. Certain," which means death certain, dead certain, or d—d certain, "as the case may be," notifying all persons employing negroes who have come into Southern Indiana since the rebellion, to discharge them before a certain day in December on pain of death and destruction of property, was sent to the editor of the Clark County (Charlestown) *Record* for publication. Similar letters were sent to other persons in various parts of this region. Then immediately followed the serving of personal notices upon individuals to the same end. Hiram Hughs, Arthur Hodge, William McMillen, and other well-known citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, many of whom are Democrats, have personally testified to the reception of such notices. Mr. Hughs, recognizing the handwriting of the notice, went straightway to the writer, and exhibiting it, said:

"Sir, did you send me that?" to which the writer answered:

"I did, sir."

"What does it mean?" asked Hughs.

"By G—d, sir, it means just what it says, sir," was the courteous and satisfactory reply.

By the way, before I forget it, I will here mention that one Dr. May, living about midway between Charlestown and Henryville, was present when the bloody letter to the Clark County *Record* was written; that he went personally to the editor of that paper, some days after the writing, and asked him if he had recived such a letter, not only describing its external appearance but reciting its contents with perfect accuracy, stating that he had been requested to sign it himself, but had declined the honor. A fuller explanation from the Doctor at this point would, no doubt, be refreshing.

Now let us inquire whether there is any further danger to be apprehended from this organization. We have seen how Johnson's confession was wrung from him; how that confession was made to implicate two innocent negroes, who, with Johnson, were lynched for a crime of which, with fair dealing, they could have established their innocence; how Taylor was tortured to procure a confession from him; how, when those tortures failed of their object, a confession was manufactured for him by the Ku-Klux, and circulated throughout the country; how that fabrication was designed to extend and lead to the sacrifice of other innocent negroes; how, when that fabrication was exposed, threatening letters were sent to the press and to private individuals, demanding the discharge and the exodus of all negroes who have settled in Southern Indiana since the rebellion. But one thing in this connection I was about to forget. Railroad companies and other corporations employing colored help, have likewise been notified to "ship their niggers."

The question is, do these notifications means anything? Recent facts that have come to my personal knowledge justify the statement that they do mean something. The North Vernon branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which employed a great many colored men, has, within the past few days, *discharged them every one*, remarking when it did so that, while it very much regretted the step, the safety of the line seemed to require it. Other companies have done the same thing. Farmers, manufacturers, and hotel-keepers, in various parts of the river stretch, have dismissed the negroes in their employment.

Now, while it would be expected that a few illy-reserved persons might be scared into actions of this kind by a false alarm, it certainly is not reasonable to presume that capitalists and corporations, strong in wealth and shrewd in character, would be thus affected. Moreover, it is a well-known fact that most of the individuals and corporations who have obeyed the orders of the Ku-Klux are Democrats—the very ones whom we would expect to be best informed touching the source in which those orders were dictated and the power that lies behind them. Here, then, are results of an eminently practical nature, and of no inconsiderable magnitude, showing that the organization of which I speak is in earnest, and has already made itself in some degree felt.

Again, much is to be judged from the talk you may hear. In a small village in Jackson County, several days ago, a young man of apparently twenty years, while talking of the political prospects of the coming canvass, remarked:

"One thing's certain, by G—d! We'll not have them d—n niggers votin' agin us in this part of the State."

"What's that?" said I.

"You bet it is, by G—d!" he replied.

"Well, that's a mighty good thing."

"It is that, and we've got a dead sure thing of it, too."

"How so?"

"You jest hold on a little; we'll show you the machine when the time comes."

With another young man in Hardinsburg, Jennings County, I enjoyed the following highly edifying conversation:

"You haven't many of the cussed niggers in your neighborhood, have you?"

"Only one in the township, and we've got the triggers set to shove him before long."

"What's the Democratic majority of your township?"

"About a hundred and fifty—sixteen pure—no new departure—go for Dan Voorhees for President every day in the week, by G—d. Are you on the depart?"

"Not I. But you speak of having the triggers set to shove your nigger out."

"Yes sir, by G—d; and not only ourn, but all the rest of 'em in Southern Indiana before the elections."

"K. K. K?"

"That's it, sir. That's it, by G—d!"

"But do you believe that Dan. Voorhees will stand right up on K. K. K. principles?"

"That's just what he will do, sir. It's the K. K. K. that will run him and elect him."

"You don't go much on Tom. Hendricks, then?"

"D—n Tom. Hendricks. He aint wo'th the wrapping of a sore finger. Nothing in 'im, sir, nothing in 'im—all soft fodder and thin slop!"

Now couple what may be gleaned from this talk with the remark made to me on the train the other day by a gentleman from Tennessee, "that there are more rebels in the South than ever before, and that they are beginning to deaden over the line and make rebels in Indiana," and you have surely enough to justify the presumption that the recent Clark County outrages are the commencement of a negro persecution which has been regularly planned by the Ku-Klux, and which may yet require a treatment similar to that which is now being applied to certain parts of South Carolina.

M. L. CURTIS.

## WOES OF WOOING.

### The Perils of Widowerhood—A Touching Chapter of Misplaced Confidence—Much Marriage and Much Divorce.

*From the New York World, Dec. 10.*

A singular case came before Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, yesterday. The complainant is a respectable man of 40 years, engaged in the candy manufacturing business at 32 and 34 Dey street, New York. He drew up his own complaint as follows:

THE COMPLAINT.

I have been fifteen years in this country; I have been married, but my wife is dead; I have two children, for whom I pay $24 a month board in Elizabethport, N. J.; there is a girl who works in Dey street, New York, who lives at 75 President street, Brooklyn; I work at the confectionery trade, and am employed at 32 and 34 Dey street, New York; Miss Connolly, the girl in question, works opposite me, and I presume, admiring my personal appearance, asked me for some candies on a Sunday some time since; I bought some and left them at her house, 75 President street; on the following day Miss Connolly asked me to call and see her, and I went there, and when I got there I admired her beauty very much, and commiserated with her on her lonely condition; she told me her "daddy and mammy" were dead; that she had to pay her little sister's board, and that all she got for her work was $5 a week; how she had not a friend in the world to care for her. She had some married sisters but they would not assist her, and, worse than all, she was desperately in need of clothes. I pitied her lot and felt for her. She said she knew what it was to be an orphan, and if she was the poor things' mother she would never forsake them. I really felt for her. She said the woman with whom she lived, a Mrs. Stoddart, was a kind and charitable person, and that if it were not for her she did not know what she would do; but Mrs. Stoddart was very poor, so poor that she took in lodgers, but she never mentioned the fact to me that she had a husband. I received from her a letter asking me to give her $10, as it was a matter of the greatest necessity compelled her to ask for it. I had promised before to assist her, so gave her the $10. She then prevailed on me to go and board in the same house with her, which I did. From that time we did not speak for three weeks, but one night when I came home she commenced to cry and lament her fate. Mrs. Stoddart said what a pity it was that she should be in such a condition; I asked her what was up; she told me $6 would fix all; I asked her what was the matter; she said she owed it to the landlady's daughter, and didn't have money enough to pay her; I gave her the $6, and afterwards asked her when she was going to pay it; she said, "When I am married to you;" I took and bought her a set of furs, a pair of shoes, and a pair of rubbers, and told her my presents would stop unless I got the right to take care of her; she said she was perfectly satisfied to marry me, although I was 34 and she only 19; I then gave her a week to consult her friends; on the following Saturday night she came to my room, and said she was satisfied and would like to be married, but she had no dress to be married in; I asked her how much a dress would cost; she said about $25; I gave her the money, and while I was counting it she put up her mouth and kissed me three times; the next day I introduced her as my intended wife, and on Monday night I asked her if she did not think it well to get married on Sunday; the door was shut; she had two girls and a man listening; she said she was too young and giddy to think of such a thing, and if I was a gentleman I would never mention it, and [illegible] she would get some of her friends to [illegible] when the door opened, the girls comme[illegible]ing, and the man said, "If ever you sa[illegible] about this, I will be your mortal enemy." According to her own statement this is the seventh time she has been engaged; the last one before me is an optician. He told me that during their engagement he gave her considerable money, and an engagement ring, worth $15. It is now in pawn for $6. I was satisfied to let the whole matter drop, but she works opposite to me, and keeps all the time hanging out placards, so that I cannot stop in the shop. Her landlady's son borrowed $5 from me but never paid it. They stole $5 out of my trunk last Saturday. I never saw a respectable man in the house. This girl's sister has been divorced three times, and is going to be married on Saturday.

ANDREW STEVENS.

Justice Walsh issued a warrant for the arrest of the defendant and her lover, who were found at her residence in company with William Evans. She admitted most of the allegations made, but Evans swore that if he ever got hold of old man Stevens he would kick the life out of him. The case was set down for examination at 10 o'clock on the 16th inst.

## THE GAINES SUITS.

### Judgment Revoking the Will of Daniel Clark.

*From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, Dec. 5.*

The opinion of Judge Collins, sitting in the place of Judge Duvigneaud, in the Second District Court, delivered yesterday, called into the court room a large assembly of lawyers and others. The suit was instituted by Joseph Fuentes *et al.* against Mrs. Gaines, for the purpose of setting aside and annulling the probate of what purported to be the will of Daniel Clark, and dated July 3, 1813.

After reciting the grounds of plaintiff's petition, His Honor proceeded to review the evidence in the case under four different heads, the first being thus stated: "At the time of the birth of Myra Clark Gaines, was Zulime Carriere, her mother, the lawful wife of Jerome Des Grange?" and the second was, "Did Daniel Clark ever marry said Zulime Carriere, and if he did, was it in good faith, having no reasonable ground for considering her the wife of another?" On the first of these propositions the Court held that the marriage of Zulime Carriere with Jerome Des Grange was clearly established, and the Court utterly rejected the evidence offered to prove that Des Grange had been tried and convicted of bigamy on account of this marriage.

On the second proposition His Honor said in substance: It is shown that Des Grange, about the 30th of March, 1801, left New Orleans for Europe on friendly terms with his wife, having constituted her his agent during his absence; that he wrote to her from Europe, expressing affection, but that during his absence, which lasted fifteen months, Clark had illicit intercourse with Zulime, and sent her, in the spring of 1802, to Philadelphia, to be there delivered of a child, which was named Caroline. It was a few weeks after the birth of this child that Clark passed through Philadelphia on his way to Europe. Mrs. Despau says Zulime's object in going to Philadelphia was to search for evidence of Des Grange's previous marriage, but omits the fact that Caroline was born during her sojourn in that city. * * * It is conceded that Clark was well acquainted with the laws in relation to marriage, a man of education, of uncommon intellectual power, and jealous of his standing in society. He knew that if Zulime failed to establish bigamy against Des Grange she would be exposed to the same charge should he marry her. * * * She bore a bad reputation for chastity generally, a fact which Clark could not help knowing. Indeed he had an illicit child by her while she still believed herself the lawful wife of Des Grange. Must I believe that under these circumstances such a man hurried to bind himself to such a woman? Had he done so, it could not have been done in good faith.

But it is proper to look to Clark and Zulime's course after their alleged marriage. * * * They had taken a decisive step which (if taken) necessitated a new line of conduct. Clearly it was necessary that Zulime should break at once with Des Grange, refuse to bear his name and publicly deny the validity of her marriage with him, if it was proposed by them one day to be regarded as having been married since August, 1802. She did not do this. Des Grange continued to be her publicly-acknowledged husband, and she continued to bear his name, and three years afterward she sued her husband for alimony, and finally having obtained a judgment of divorce, contracted a marriage with Gardette, which after that judgment she could do in good faith only on the ground that she was under no legal obligation to Clark. On his part, Clark does not appear to have taken any pains to prevent her from appearing as the wife of another, or to have done anything to make it appear that the Des Grange marriage was a nullity, nor did he at once make his marriage with Zulime public. It is clear that if such a judgment was rendered in 1802, there was no reason to postpone the publication.

The pretext for a continued concealment, viz.: A quarrel between him and Zulime, and the marriage with Gardette, were still wrapped in the impenetrable womb of future time. They did not exist, they could not be foreseen, so that if there had been on the one hand a condemnation of Des Grange for bigamy, and on the other a marriage with Clark, consistency, good faith, and the birth of Myra in 1804, required the immediate publicity of the marriage. Instead of this we find him and her concealing the birth of the child as in a case of bastardy, and no mention of marriage is made even to the persons who mainly assisted in this concealment. Davis, who procured a room in an unoccupied house for Zulime's secret delivery, he who took the child as born of unknown parents, and gave it his name, and reared it to womanhood, and who did this for the sake of intimate and confidential friendship, never heard from Clark any mention of a marriage with the mother. Mrs. Harper, the kind and disinterested lady who nursed the child, and claims to have been Clark's confidential friend—Clark never mentioned to her the alleged marriage as an event that actually happened at any time. Neither did he mention it as a fact to any other intimate. True, he acknowledged to them that Myra was his child; that he would acknowledge her as such in his will, and evinced the warmest affection for her, but never told any of them about the alleged marriage. Then there is the letter of Margureaux. He says that Clark represented Myra to him as his natural child. Next there is the fact that Clark provided for Myra by means of confidential trusts, a fact entirely consistent with the opinion that Clark was not married to Zulime; that he knew that Myra was incapable of being his heir, and entirely inconsistent with the nullity of one marriage and the reality of the other. Beside, there is the letter of Daniel Clark to his sister, dated October 14, 1805, in which he assures he "there is no Mrs. Clark nor any person likely to become so for some time to come." Also it is shown on both sides that he afterward courted Miss Eaton, but did not marry her because his proposal was refused. So again I must conclude that the alleged marriage did not take place; or at least the evidence does not permit me to regard it as an established fact. * * * To use the words of Justice Grier, this case, "is a history of scandalous gossip which was buried under the dust of half a century, and which a proper feeling of delicacy should have suffered to remain so. I therefore dismiss the case, I hope for the last time, with the single remark that if it be the law of Louisiana that a will can be established by the dim recollections, imaginations, or inventions of addle gossips after forty-five years, to disturb the titles and possessions of *bona fide* purchasers, without notice, of an apparently indefeasible legal title, '*haud equidam invideo, miror magis*.'" * * * I decide that Clark could not and did not make the probated will, and that the probate must be annulled. The prescriptions of five years does not apply to cure an absolute nullity, such as results from a violation of public policy or prohibition of law. The status of Mrs. Gaines, if, indeed, she has acquired one, cannot interfere with the examination and decision in this case, for that status, if it can be so called, was the result of the probate against the nullity of which, for the causes alleged, there is no prescription; and the Supreme Court of the United States have expressly referred parties, where cases are yet undecided, to this Court to contest the probate if they so desired. By the law of Louisiana and the express decision of our Supreme Court a party may always impeach a will set up against him as a muniment of title. This right of defense is perpetual, and no length of enjoyment of property than that claimed from the defendant can bar the contestation. Beside this, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided in this question of status, independently of the will of 1813, against Mrs. Gaines. When there are contrary decisions no indisputable status is settled under them.

## POLYGAMY.

### Senator Cragin's Bill to Suppress the Practice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The bill recently introduced by Senator Cragin to aid the execution of the law against polygamy, and for other purposes, provides that citizens only of the United shall be competent to serve as grand or petit jurors, in the Territory of Utah. Provision is made for the appointment of Probate Judges by the Governor; and the Supreme Court is authorized to make rules and regulations as to the mode and manner of taking and perfecting appeals from one court to another, so that the just rights of the parties may be secured and preserved. The militia of the Territory is to be organized, and disciplined in such manner and at such times as the Governor shall direct, and all the officers shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor. Marriages may be solemnized only by Justices of the Supreme Court, or by Justices of the Peace duly appointed and qualified in their proper townships or precincts, or by any priest of minister of the Gospel regularly ordained and settled or established as such in said Territory, or by any Bishop or Elder in the so-called Mormon Church, between parties competent to enter into the marriage contract. Marriage is declared a civil contract, and no marriage shall be contracted while either of the parties has a former wife or husband living in the United States or elsewhere, unless the marriage with such former wife or husband shall have been dissolved. All persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are herein prohibited to residents of the Territory and declared to be incestuous and void, who shall intermarry with each other, or who shall commit adultery or fornication with each other, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the Territory not more than fifteen years nor less than six months. If any officer authorized to solemnize marriage between parties either of whom is disqualified to enter the marriage contract, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before a court having competent jurisdiction, he shall pay a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, and stand committed until the fine shall be paid. And if any person shall presume to solemnize a marriage who is not authorized to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $500 nor less than $100, or by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not exceeding six months nor less than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. The bill provides for the punishment of spiritual wife-sealing, and also for the punishment of any person who shall knowingly and willfully aid and assist in, or be present at, the ceremony of Mormonism known as sealing or spiritual marriage. And if any person shall publicly or privately counsel, advise or persuade any man or woman to commit the crime of polygamy, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, or imprisoned at the discretion of the court for a term not exceeding twelve months. None but male citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and not disqualified by the conviction of some crime, shall be competent voters. In prosecutions for polygamy, proof of cohabitation by the accused, as husband or wife, or the acknowledgment of the party accused, of the existence of the marital relation of husband or wife, shall be sufficient to sustain the prosecution. The bill also proposes to suppress the so-called Legislature of Deseret.

### Civil Service Reform—Provisions of Senator Edmunds' Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote its efficiency, provides that hereafter all appointments of civil officers in the several departments of the service of the United States, except Postmasters and such officers as are by law required to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall be made from those persons who shall have been found the best qualified from the performance of the duties of the offices to which such appointments are to be made, in an open and competitive examination, to be conducted as prescribed. Provision is made for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a board of three Commissioners, who are to hold their offices for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, among whose duties shall be the following:

1. To prescribe the qualifications requisite for an appointment into each branch and grade of the civil service, having regard to the fitness of each candidate, in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability, for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter.

2. To provide for the examination of all persons eligible under this act who may present themselves for admission into the civil service. The applicant who stands highest in order of merit, on the list of those who have passed the examination for any particular branch, and grade, of the civil service, shall have the preference in appointment to that branch, and grade, and so on, in the order of precedence in examinations, to the minimum degree of merit fixed by the board.

### A Vessel in the Ice—Sufferings and Peril of Her Crew.

*Bay City (Dec. 9) Despatch to the Detroit Tribune.*

The schooner Crosthwait, of Chicago, has been drifting about in the ice on Saginaw Bay for about two weeks. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to reach this port, but November 28, she drifted out of sight, and since then nothing had been heard of her until last evening, when Johnson, the first mate, and six of the crew, arrived in this city, having left the vessel Thursday morning. They could no longer remain on board the vessel, as they had for several days been living on one scant ration per day with little or no fire. So low had their supplies run that the bulwarks and other parts of the vessel were cut away and burned as fuel. They were, at the time they left the schooner, off Point au Gres, eight miles from land. Captain Thomas Martin, the second mate and the cook, a woman, refused to leave the vessel. The first mate and the six men started on their perilous journey, and at times seemed to be in greater danger of death than those on board. The ice parted and drifted away from them at times, as they jumped across the gaps from one floating cake to another. Two of the party fell into the chilly waters, and were rescued by their companions, almost dead from cold and exposure. After four hours' travel they finally reached land and passed the night without a fire in a deserted Indian hut. The next morning they reached Standish, on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, and came to this city by rail. They report that unless provisions can be got to those on board they will die of starvation in a few days. Every effort will be made to get relief to them. The vessel is this morning only about two miles from shore, off Sand Point, and seems to be firm in the ice. There is a hopeful prospect that the remaining three persons can be reached and rescued.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The money markets, both local and general, remain in about the same condition as yesterday. In this market the demand is improving, but the supply of money is largely in excess of it. In New York the scheme to lock up greenbacks is evidently increasing the rates for money, but seems to have no effect on the prices of stocks yet.

The Ocean Bank failure in New York seems to have caused no disturbance yet, though the bank undoubtedly had deposits from Western banks, who will suffer by it if the failure proves to be a bad one.

Exchange was sold between banks in this city, to-day, at par.

Since the beginning of the current month, the 5-20 government bonds have advanced, on the average, about 1 1-4 per cent in currency, while the 10-40s and the currency 6s have not advanced over 1-4 of 1 per cent. The advance of the 5-20s, however, is partly due to accrued interest, and the actual advance in the gold value of the bonds, exclusive of interest, is less than 3-4 of 1 per cent.

In the "money article" of a morning contemporary we find a paragraph which begins:

It is notorious that there are a couple of weak banks in this city which are drags upon the sound institutions, and seriously affect their ability to serve the business public.

Over a month ago, it was common talk in the streets that there was one banking house which would be obliged to wind up and would probably not be able to pay its depositors in full, but this was so well understood that the public needed no further warning. The bank is a small concern, and its suspension would not occasion any surprise or disturbance. Our contemporary's ambiguous notice gives the matter too much importance, and seems written with the object of creating distrust in regard to the banks generally when there is no occasion for it.

—From the Alton *Telegraph* of the 11th we learn that the Alton stockholders in the Republic Insurance Company held a meeting, on last Saturday evening, at which they unanimously expressed their willingness to submit to such an assessment as would pay all the losses of the policy-holders by the Chicago fire; but they were unwilling to pay such additional assessment as would enable the company to continue business under its present management. The expression of the Alton stockholders is creditable to them as honorable business men, and if stockholders in other places will only manifest the same disposition and pay accordingly, the Chicago policy-holders who have sustained losses can certainly have no reason to find fault. The certificates of indebtedness issued by the Republic, are selling at 60 cents on the dollar, and when all the losses are adjusted there will probably be $2,300,000 to $2,400,000 of them outstanding. If the stockholders will buy up *all* these they probably would not cost them on the average over 75 cents on the dollar, and the entire cost to the stockholders of paying of the $2,400,000 of indebtedness would not exceed $1,800,000, which would be equal to only 40 per cent of their subscribed stock instead of 80, which is the amount called for in the assessment. This plan would not only make the clearing off of the liabilities of the company a much easier task, but it would enable many of the policy-holders to realize 60 or 75 per cent of their claims against the company at once, because it would make a market demand for the certificates of indebtedness, while such claimants as chose to wait would get the whole amount of their claims. This, of course, would not be the prompt and complete payment expected from a solvent insurance company, but it is probably the best the Republic will be able to do.

—The San Francisco papers each publish nearly two columns of the names of delinquent stockholders in the Pacific, Occidental, Union, and Fireman's Fund Insurance Companies of that city. In this connection the *Bulletin* of the 6th prints the following condition of the assessments at that date:

| | Assessment. | Unpaid. |
|---|---|---|
| Fireman's Fund | $ 250,000 | $ 95,000 |
| Occidental | 160,000 | 105,000 |
| Pacific | 750,000 | 712,000 |
| Union | 337,500 | 66,300 |
| Total | $1,502,500 | $1,038,300 |

The stockholders in the Fireman's Fund and Union will probably pay up, while those of the other two companies, as well as the People's, will go into liquidation.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Gold dull at 109 1-4a109 3-8. Carrying rates, 5a7. Clearings, $59,000,000. The Treasury paid $480,000 in redemption of 5-20s.

Governments strong and higher. The Treasury purchased only $43,000 at par in gold.

State bonds quiet and steady.

Stocks firm and higher, the advance ranging from 1-4 to 1 3-4 per cent. Pacific Mail and Western Union were exceptionally active, the former advancing 1 3-4 and the latter 1 per cent. The advance in the general list was 1-4 to 3-4.

Money easy at 5a7 per cent. The Broadway Bank calls in several millions of loans for the redemption of city revenue bonds, but all will be paid out again on Friday.

Sterling dull at 109a109 1-2.

Governments:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coups, '81 | 117 3-8 | Coups, '67 | 113 1-2 |
| Coups, '62 | 110 1-4 | Coups, '68 | 112 7-8 |
| Coups, '64 | 110 1-4 | 10-40s | [illegible] |
| Coups, '65 | 111 1-2 | Currency 6s | 113 [illegible] |
| New | 112 7-8 | | |

State bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 96 1-2 | Virginia, old | 68 |
| Tennessee, old | 65 1-2 | N. Carolina, old | 33 |
| Tennessee, new | 65 1-2 | N. Carolina, new | 18 |
| Virginia, new | 67 | | |

Stocks closed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 80 | N. J. C. | 111 1-2 |
| Western Union | 68 5-8 | St. Paul | 53 3-8 |
| Quicksilver | 45 | Do pfd | 77 1-2 |
| Adams Express | 83 | Wabash | 69 1-2 |
| Wells & Fargo | 57 3-8 | Do pfd | [illegible] |
| American | 60 1-2 | Fort Wayne | 98 1-2 |
| United States | 56 5-8 | Terre Haute | 16 1-2 |
| Pacific Mail | 56 5-8 | Do pfd | [illegible] |
| New York Central | [illegible] | Chicago & Alton | 114 1-2 |
| N. Y. Central Scrip | [illegible] | Do pfd | [illegible] |
| Erie | 31 1-8 | O & M | [illegible] |
| Erie pfd | 60 | C., C. & C. | 87 1-2 |
| Harlem | 127 | C., B. & Q. | [illegible] |
| Harlem pfd | 130 | Lake Shore | [illegible] |
| Reading | 114 3-4 | Indiana Central | [illegible] |
| Mich. Cent | 117 | Illinois Central | [illegible] |
| Pittsburgh | 120 | Union Pacific | 37 3-8 |
| Northwestern | 61 1-2 | U. P. bonds | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 89 1-4 | Central bonds | 103 |
| R. I. | 104 | | |

### COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

| | Receipts. 1871. | Receipts. 1870. | Shipments. 1871. | Shipments. 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 4,030 | 4,255 | 3,746 | 3,193 |
| Wheat, bu | 27,405 | 53,900 | 1,400 | 5,550 |
| Corn, bu | 125,359 | 29,560 | 2,081 | 16,815 |
| Oats, bu | 33,995 | 11,332 | 5,293 | [illegible] |
| Rye, bu | 3,712 | 2,162 | 1,212 | [illegible] |
| Barley, bu | 17,352 | 6,350 | 6,701 | 2,300 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 37,330 | 55,000 | 26,312 | 22,400 |
| Broom corn, lbs | 18,770 | 100,230 | 19,990 | 88,000 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 243,070 | | 1,236,800 | 825,053 |
| Beef, brls | 63 | | | 537 |
| Pork, brls | | 125 | 748 | 1,186 |
| Lard, lbs | 269,450 | 45,740 | 368,094 | 411,073 |
| Tallow, lbs | 31,150 | 8,480 | | |
| Butter, lbs | 32,444 | 32,320 | 5,000 | 5,360 |
| Dressed hogs, No | 1,846 | 434 | 1,503 | |
| Live hogs, No | 27,946 | 17,720 | 4,679 | [illegible] |
| Cattle, No | 2,035 | 2,132 | 1,101 | |
| Hides, lbs | 154,190 | 125,164 | 97,556 | 171,662 |
| Highwines, brls | 403 | 185 | 131 | 50 |
| Wool, lbs | 79,411 | 21,450 | 141,339 | 20,110 |
| Potatoes, bu | 5,174 | | | |
| Lumber, m | 218 | 418 | 248 | 1,035 |
| Shingles, m | 480 | 1,300 | 180 | 1,082 |
| Lath, m | | 100 | 101 | 101 |
| Salt, brls | | | 2,846 | 1,800 |

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 4,194 bu corn; 1,391 bu oats; 210 bu rye; 1,117 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 28 cars wheat; 210 cars corn; 47 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 5 cars barley. Total, 288 cars, or 115,000 bu.

The grain markets were moderately active to-day, and very steady, the whole range scarcely exceeding 1-4c in any department. The receipts of grain were very light, and of hogs liberal, but this fact seemed to have no effect on prices.

It was announced to-day that the new Board of Trade rooms will be open, in future, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Smoking will not be allowed between the hours of 11 and half-past 1.

Hon. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, President of the National Board of Trade, visited our Exchange room to-day, and was introduced to the members. He spoke briefly, but forcibly, and his remarks were very well received. He said: He saw last evening the scene of ruin that had awakened the sympathies of a world, and trembled as he thought of the wide-spread devastation. This morning he beheld the wonderful activities that are rebuilding this place for a mightier destiny than it had seen before. The prospect was that the city will soon have once more a sufficient number of ample and substantial buildings erected in the burned district to permit the return there of the wonderful commercial activity that had rewarded the efforts of her merchants in the past. He was glad to see that the paralysis of fire had not deadened the business energy of Chicago. Such an assemblage of men as he saw before him could scarcely be met with in any of the seaboard cities. He was sure that the city must go on prospering and to prosper, and the people of his city joined him in the hope that the future of Chicago would be infinitely superior to the past.

St. Louis ought to be happy in her rivalry of Chicago as a grain depot. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now carrying grain from St. Louis to Baltimore at 45c, while the rate from Chicago is 60c. That road is carrying grain by rail to Baltimore, and thence by steamer to New England points, at 54c, the freight from Chicago to the same points being 70c. Further: the White Line of cars are carrying grain from St. Louis to to Boston, all rail, for 59c, against 70c from Chicago, and one of the other lines of cars is competing with the White Line at those rates from St. Louis, while insisting on 70c from Chicago.

These discriminations against the city are more marked this winter than ever before, though Chicago shippers have always been obliged to pay more than those of other Western points. Is it not about time that they should act in concert to secure something like a fair show from the carriers of freight to the seaboard?

Highwines were dull, and again easier. A sale was reported early of 100 brls at 91c, but later there were no buyers at over 90c. The market closed weak and nominal at 90a90 1-2c.

Dressed hogs were in better supply, but again firmer, owing to the better feeling in live hogs, although the weather was quite warm for a winter's day. A good many shippers were taking hold. Prices ranged at $4.80a4.90, the outside for very choice. The bulk of the sales were made at $4.90, embracing 533 head.

Provisions were less active, and irregular. The market opened nominal at yesterday's quotations. Then the despatches from the Stock Yards quoted hogs as 5a10c higher there, and holders of product advanced their views, and were followed by a few buyers. But it soon became evident that there were more sellers than buyers, and the market weakened back to about opening quotations, being, if anything, a trifle better. The transactions were principally speculative, and largely in pork; there was no very great demand for meats, though the shipments of the past two or three weeks show a tremendously large export movement, and made prices firmer. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.20a13.25; do seller January, $13.40a13.45; do seller February, $13.75; do seller March, $14.00a14.10; do seller April, $14.25a14.30. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 3-4c; do seller January, 9c; do seller February, 9 1-8c; do seller March, 9 1-4a9 3-8c. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5 1-2a5 3-4c for short ribs; 6c for short clear, and 6 1-2a8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4a4 3-8c for shoulders; 5 1-2c for rough sides; 6 1-4c for short ribs; 6 1-2c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8a1-2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6 1-8a6 1-4c. Sweet pickled hams, 9a9 3-4c; mess beef, $8.00a8.25; extra mess beef, 10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 3-4c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $13.40; 1,000 brls do (part seller the month and seller 30) at $13.25; 500 brls do at $13.25; 250 brls do seller January at $13.45; 1,100 brls do at $13.62 1-4; 1,000 brls do at $13.35; 500 brls do at $13.40; 500 brls do seller February at $13.87 1-2; 100 brls do at $13.85; 500 brls do at $13.82 1-2; 1,750 brls do at $13.80; 1,000 brls do at $13.75; 3,000 brls do seller March, at $14.12 1-2; 250 brls do at $14.10; 450 tcs lard at 8 3-4c; 200 tcs do, seller the month, at $8.70; 550 tcs do, seller January, at 9c; 500 tcs do, seller February, at 9 1-8c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 4 3-4c, seller January; 100,000 lbs do at 4 5-8c do; 3,000 7 3-4c; 40,000 lbs do at 4 3-4c, packed; 40,000 lbs green hams at [illegible]; 20,000 lbs do at 6 3-4c; 20,000 lbs do at 7 1-2c; 20,000 lbs do at 7c; sweet pickled hams at 8 1-2c; 20 tcs do at 8 1-2c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 6 1-8c; 100,000 lbs do at 6c; 150 boxes and 8,000 lbs packed short clear at 6 3-4c; 250 boxes do, seller January, at 6 3-4c; 100,000 lbs green rough sides, at Eureka, Ill., at 5 1-8c; 50 brls beef hams at $21.50.

Flour was less active, but steady. The Southern demand has been checked by an advance in freights from Cairo, southward, and local buyers were not out in force. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras (Level Best) at $8.25; 100 brls do (Nashville Eagle) at $8.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.00; 500 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $6.12 1-2; 500 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls Spring superfines at $4.62 1-2; 100 brls do at $3.25; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $8.50; 80 brls do at $8.25; 50 brls do at $8.00. Total, 2,300 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was less active, and averaged 1-2c lower, the greatest weakness being in cash lots, and for delivery on the current instant, while January options were relatively strong. The market for this month is a long one, and there were a great many offerings, to-day, though current receipts were very light. Deliveries on the last half will be made on Friday, and many of those expecting to receive on that day had not yet found a place for the property. There was a fair demand for next month, principally from the short interest. The New York market was inactive but firm; Liverpool unchanged. Seller the month sold at $1.19 3-8a$1.19 5-8; seller last half sold at $1.19 5-8a1.20; seller January at $1.21a1.21 3-8, and seller February at $1.23 1-4a1.23 1-2, all closing with buyers at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 6,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19 5-8; 40,800 bu do at $1.19 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.19 3-8; 2,000 bu do at $1.19 1-4; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11. Total, 55,000 bu. Rejected was nominal at $1.04a1.05.

Corn was moderately active at yesterday's inside quotations, under a fair speculative demand, with a better inquiry for shipment and lighter receipts. Private advices quoted Liverpool 2d higher per 480 lbs, but New York was "dull and tame" and the Liverpool quotation was generally disbelieved, especially as it is an unusual one (corn ordinarily moves in that market by three pences). The Southern demand for corn this winter bids fair to be a very large one; it is understood that not less than 300 cars were under orders to-day to carry corn to Cairo from Southern Illinois. While this demand is not upon our market, it cannot be without its effect, as there will be so much less to supply the Eastern markets, which draw most of their supplies from this city. The market ranged at 41 1-2a41 5-8c for cash or seller the month, 42a42 1-4c for seller January, 42 7-8a43c for seller February, 44 3-4c for seller April, and 48a48 1-4c for seller May, all closing firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 64,800 bu No. 2 at 41 5-8c; 84,200 bu do at 41 1-2c; 3,600 bu rejected at 39 1-2c; 1,600 bu ears at 43c, part delivered. Total, 154,200 bu.

Oats were more active, at a further decline of 1-4c, due to reported heaviness in New York. Seller the month sold at 32c, seller January at 32 3-8a32 1-2c, and seller May at 38c. Seller April was nominal at 34 1-2a35c. Cash sales were 21,600 bu at 32c; 600 bu rejected at 29 1-4c; 1,200 bu do at 28 1-2c. Total, 23,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady. Sales were: 800 bu No. 2, fresh, at 63 1-2c, and 800 bu do, regular, at 63c. Seller January was quoted at 63 1-2a63 3-4c.

Barley was very quiet at yesterday's inside quotations. Sales were: 1,600 bu No. 2 at 62 1-2c; 1,600 bu do at 63c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 53c; 400 bu by sample at 80c; 1,200 bu do at 74c. Total, 7,200 bu.

An article in the Suspension Bridge *Journal* thus happily sums up the substance of the resolutions adopted by the Buffalo Board of Trade in reference to the Detroit Convention:

"*Resolved*, That this board views with deep interest everything.

"*Resolved*, That the Niagara Ship Canal may sometime be built; but that it isn't needed, and would not cheapen the cost of transporting produce.

"*Resolved*, That the country is too poor to build a canal that might possibly benefit a foreign nation by diversion of traffic from American channels through its territory.

"*Resolved*, That the Erie Canal is all that the West needs, and it is as good as it will get.

"*Resolved*, That the Erie Canal always has been, and is now, the cheapest mode of transit, and, therefore, it should be enlarged at an expense to the country of ——— millions.

"*Resolved*, That the Niagara Ship Canal Conventions have always failed—have always been received with disfavor by Congress; that this board don't like this agitation now, because it is premature, savoring strongly of British interests; therefore, we won't go to the Detroit Convention."

An exchange speaks as follows of Manistee: "We learn from the *Times* that 148 buildings have been erected since the fire, including seven or eight large stores and six mills. All the mills except Tyson & Robinson's little mill will be rebuilt.

"A few days since W. B. Cain, in the employ of Sweet Brothers, while rolling logs, had his leg broken.

"Several saloonists have been fined $25 and costs each for pursuing their illegal business.

"The high price of lumber in Chicago and other places has given new life and vigor to the lumbermen of our city, and large contracts have been made for getting out logs during the coming winter. The winter is setting in favorably, and immense quantities of supplies, and large gangs of men and teams are going to the woods. The following contracts have been made this winter: Tyson & Robinson have contracted for 30,000,000 feet, one-half of which will be put in by Sweet Bros., they cutting their own pine and furnishing the logs on the rollways at $6 per thousand. Reitz Bros. have contracted for 25,000,000; Cushman, Calkins & Co., 12,000,000; Lewis Sands, 10,000,000; Green & Milmon, 14,000,000; Magill & Canfield, 14,000,000; John Canfield, 12,000,000; Shrigly & Canfield, 12,000,000; Gifford & Ruddock, 12,000,000; Englemann & Salling, 12,000,000; R. G. Peters & Co., 14,000,000; Leitch & Hoffman, 10,000,000; Tabor, 10,000,000; Magnan & Richmond, 4,000,000; Pagett & Thorsen, 13,000,000; Filer & Sen, 14,000,000. Total contracts, 214,000,000. Remick & Co., of Detroit, are also running two camps west of the State road, on Pine River, and have commenced cutting a road to the G. R. & I Railroad, the source from whence they expect to get their supplies. They will get out about 6,000,000 feet, making a total of about 220,000,000 feet of logs to be gotten out this coming winter."

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were very quiet. Wheat sold at $1.21 1-8a$1.21 1-4 seller January, and corn at 42 1-8c for the same option.

### Chicago Daily Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

BUTTER—Was in fair demand, both to supply local wants and for shipment, and the market was steady and unchanged. We continue to quote: Choice dairy, 22a25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a18c; common grades, 8a12c.

BAGGING—Remains firm. Trade is slack, but there is no surplus stock on hand and dealers do not seem inclined to effect sales at any concession from the quoted prices: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c, burlaps, bag, 21 1-2a23c; gunnies, 17a20c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue in active request at former rates. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00a3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per bbl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—The demand was again active, and holders were firm in their views, $1.75a2.00 for common, and at $2.25a2.65 for good to choice.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firm. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $130.00a180.00; and choice burl, $180.00a200.00.

CHEESE—New York factory is scarce and quotations are little more than nominal. The supply of Western cheese is ample. We repeat our list: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory 13a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—The coal trade continues active, and the market is firm at the late advance. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00a10.50; Erie, $9.50a10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50a10.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in light request at $6.00a6.00 per brl, with sales chiefly at $5.50.

COOPERAGE—Continues active, but is a shade easier. We quote: Pork brls, $2.10a2.15; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.35 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a2.20; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.35; flour brls, 50a53c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

EGGS—Remain quiet at 20a26 1-2c for fresh and at 19a22c for pickled.

FRUITS—DRIED—No change was noted in the tone of this market or in prices. There was a good demand for nearly all descriptions, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, $2.90a3.00; do new, $4.00a4.00; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10a11c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—There was no improvement in the demand, and the general market ruled easy. Whitefish and trout were firmly held, but for other descriptions the quoted prices were generally shaded. We make no change in our list: No. 1 whitefish, $4.75a5.00; No. 2, $4.50a4.75; trout, $4.25a4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $9.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for green fruits continues light, and prices are weak. Sales were slow at the annexed quotations: Apples, from store, $2.00a3.00; Cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a7.00; oranges, $6.00a6.50.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without change in any essential particular. There is a steady, active demand for all staples, and a firm, healthy tone pervades the market. Side goods rule quiet and very steady. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 20 1-2a21 1-2c; choice 25 1-2a22 1-2c; O. G. Java, 30a31 1-2c; Singapore, 25 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Miracaibo 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-8a13 1-4c; A sugars, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-4a12 1-4c; C do, 12a12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.22a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a50c; good sugar house syrup, 40a60c; extra, 65a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 80a90c.

SPICES—Allspice, 24a25c; cloves, 18a20c; cassia, 40a45c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.30a1.35.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard 8 1-4a8 3-4c; German mottled, 8 1-4a9 3-4c; erasive, 8 3-4a9c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 7 1-2a8c; common 5a6 1-4c.

HAY—The movement was of a liberal character, and the market was quoted firm at the following range of prices: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00a15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50a14.00; prairie, pressed, $8.50a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a12.50; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $4.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. The demand keeps pace with the supply, and the following prices are firmly sustained: Green salted, cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; green frozen, 9a9c; marrais, kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was good, and the market remains steady and firm at the prices given below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar iron | 4 a 5 1-4c |
| Horse-shoe iron | 6 a 6 1-2c |
| Heavy band | 5 a 5 1-4c |
| Hoop and light band | 5 1-4a 1 6-2c |
| Oval | 5 a 6 1-2c |
| Round and square | 4 1-4a 6 1-2c |
| Half oval and half round | 5 a 7 c |
| Sheet iron, Juniata | 6 1-2a10 1-2c |
| Sheet iron, common | 5 1-2a 6 1-4c |
| Sheet iron, galvanized | 16 a22 c |
| Sheet iron, charcoal | |
| Norway nailrods | 7 1-2a 9 1-4c |
| Plow steel, German | 7 3-4a10 c |
| Jenks' plow steel | a 9 3-4c |
| Bessemer plow steel | a10 1-4c |
| Spring and tire steel | 10 3-4a12 1-2c |
| | 13 a18 3-4c |

LUMBER—In fair demand and firm at the recent advance. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $48.00a50.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00a48.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | a37.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 40.00a42.50 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | a40.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 23.00a24.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00a22.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed first | 34.00a35.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed second | 28.00a30.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards | 35.00a40.00 |
| A stock boards | 30.00a35.00 |
| B stock boards | 25.00a28.00 |
| Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 20.00a22.00 |
| Fencing | 20.00a22.00 |
| Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet | 20.00a28.00 |
| Pickets, square | 16.00a18.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 18.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 16.00a18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 20.00a22.00 |
| Lath | 4.00 |
| Sawed shingles, No. 1 | 1.25a 2.75 |
| Sawed shingles, A or star | a 4.00 |

LEATHER—Dealers report a fair movement both in foreign and domestic stock, and the market rules steady and firm. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city, per lb, 38a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a28c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.28a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole 43a46c; harness, per lb, 36a48c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 39c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 35c; tin copper, 34c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundles 25 per cent off.

NAILS—Were firm and unchanged: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Carbon was firm and nominally higher. Other oils may be quoted steady. We repeat our list: Carbon, 25 1-2a26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 75a78c.

POTATOES—Are in demand at $1.00a1.25 from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Remains dull at about former rates. We quote: $1.75a3.00 for dressed chickens; $1.50a3.00 for ducks; $4.50a4.75 for prairie chickens, $1.30a1.50 for quail; 9a11 1-2c for dressed turkeys.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet and tame, at $2.75a3.00. Clover was more active, but easier, at $6.00a6.30.

TEAS—Prices were quoted steady, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.30a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a80c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.36a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; common to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

TOBACCO—No change was noted in the market. There was a fair movement at the subjoined quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 95ca$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 60a70c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30a32c; medium, 25a28c; common stems, 22a26c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90a95c; half bright, 70a80c.

WOOD—Was steady at the following quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.50; hickory, $12.50; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

WOOL—This market was without important change. The demand keeps steady in excess of the supply and prices are very firm. We quote: Tub-washed, 61a75c; fine fleece, washed, 53a56c; medium fleece, washed, 58a60c; coarse fleece, washed, 56a58c; unwashed, coarse, 42a44c; unwashed medium, 40a42c; unwashed, fine, 38a40c. Wool in bad condition and unwashed in proportion.

### Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,731 | 15,548 | 449 |
| Tuesday | 2,035 | 27,948 | 1,225 |
| Wednesday | 1,379 | 28,390 | 1,155 |
| Total | 5,145 | 72,384 | 3,229 |
| Same time last week | 5,319 | 63,123 | 1,307 |
| Week before last | 2,644 | 49,019 | 2,902 |

The following were the shipments:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 939 | 2,540 | |
| Tuesday | [illegible] | 4,679 | 849 |
| Wednesday | | | |
| Total | 1,182 | 7,219 | 849 |

CATTLE—There was slightly increased activity to-day, without improvement in price. On the contrary, the market exhibited less strength than on the preceding days of the week, there being a pretty general willingness to shade yesterday's prices to the extent of 1-8a1-4c when, by so doing, sales could be effected. The weakness here was in sympathy with the lower prices prevalent in the more prominent Eastern markets, New York, Albany, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh being quoted dull and 1-4a1-2c lower than last week. The fresh receipts were light, reaching only 1,370 head, but the stale cattle swelled the supply to liberal proportions, and the offerings considerably exceeded all demands, even at the reduction. The quality was fine, unusually so for this season of the year, the arrivals embracing several droves that were in every way first-class, but buyers were "shy," and the choicest droves were not wanted save at the decline noted above. Among the sales deserving mention were 17 head, averaging 1,745 lbs, at $6.12 1-2; 26 head, averaging 1,740 lbs, at $6.50; 10 head, averaging 1,900 lbs, at $6.50; 57 head, averaging 1,823 lbs, at $6.62 1-2; and 103 Texas cattle, averaging 7,080 lbs, at $2.62 1-2. Mitchell, Brown & Thompson had on sale a drove of 3-year old steers, for which $7.00 was demanded. They were fed by J. C. McCausland, at Butler, Scott County, Iowa, and averaged about 2,000 lbs. The 12 cattle sold at $7.00 on Friday last, were fed by J. R. St Kelton, instead of S. Johnston, as erroneously stated. Butchers' stuff and stockers were neglected, and sales were slow at $2.50a4.00 for the former, and at $2.50a3.25 for the latter. Many common lots remain in the yards unsold, and the market closed weak with rather a downward look. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 to year 5 old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs | 5.00a5.25 |
| Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100a1,300 lbs | 4.50a4.75 |
| Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,300 lbs | 4.00a4.25 |
| Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs | 3.75a4.00 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs | 2.50a3.25 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers | 2.00a2.25 |

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | butchers' cattle | 1,230 | $4.00 |
| 14 | rough fleshy steers | 1,385 | 4.50 |
| 16 | choice steers | 1,466 | 5.00 |
| 18 | fat steers | 1,142 | 4.30 |
| 18 | fat steers | 1,198 | 4.50 |
| 26 | choice steers | 1,438 | 4.75 |
| 20 | cows | 1,032 | 3.35 |
| 20 | good shipping steers | 1,210 | 4.50 |
| 15 | extra steers | 1,385 | 5.75 |
| 103 | Texas cattle | 1,030 | 2.62½ |
| 10 | butchers' stock | 1,044 | 4.00 |
| 18 | butchers' stock | 1,154 | 4.00 |
| 84 | Texas cattle | 923 | 2.85 |
| 44 | Texas cattle | 864 | 2.80 |
| 54 | medium steers | 1,211 | 4.35 |
| 18 | medium steers | 1,242 | 4.30 |
| 101 | medium steers | 1,253 | 4.35 |
| 15 | good steers | 1,397 | 4.62½ |
| 54 | medium steers | 1,223 | 4.12½ |
| 51 | medium steers | 1,212 | 4.12½ |
| 64 | medium steers | 1,309 | 4.40 |
| 47 | good steers | 1,364 | 4.62½ |
| 92 | good steers | 1,382 | [illegible] |
| 18 | butcher's stock | 1,041 | 3.50 |
| 17 | medium steers | 1,217 | 4.25 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,409 | 4.75 |
| 14 | choice steers | 1,383 | 5.12½ |

HOGS—The receipts were again heavy, reaching 28,890, and making the total for the week up to this evening 72,384, against 63,123 for the same period last week and 49,869 week before last. Trade opened "sharp" this morning, and notwithstanding the large supply, a firm and buoyant feeling prevaded the market. There was a spirited competition, under which everything was picked up as fast as unloaded from the cars, at an average advance of 10c per 100 lbs, as compared with yesterday's closing sales, sale making at $4.00a4.10 for common light, uneven, coarse and mixed lots, at $4.15a4.20 for medium to fair lots, and at $4.25a4.35 for good to choice. An extra drove averaging 469 lbs, brought $4.40. The market closed strong at the above quotations. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 67 | 227 | $4 10 | 37 | 279 | $4 25 | 32 | 260 | $4 10 |
| 100 | 258 | 4 30 | 61 | 310 | 4 30 | 85 | 262 | 4 10 |
| 45 | 263 | 4 25 | 65 | 232 | 4 10 | 91 | [illegible] | 4 30 |
| 58 | 253 | 4 15 | 59 | 249 | 4 12½ | 193 | 298 | 4 15 |
| 56 | 261 | 4 05 | 31 | 338 | 4 25 | 47 | 331 | 4 25 |
| 50 | 300 | 4 35 | 96 | 324 | 4 27½ | 177 | 232 | 4 12½ |
| 56 | 270 | 4 00 | 55 | 300 | 4 30 | 54 | 298 | 4 05 |
| 79 | 198 | 4 00 | 21 | 451 | 4 35 | 80 | 261 | 4 12½ |
| 61 | 246 | 4 00 | 83 | 387 | 4 25 | 45 | 215 | 4 25 |
| 38 | 459 | 4 40 | 39 | 368 | 4 30 | 121 | 243 | 4 12½ |
| 44 | [illegible] | 4 35 | 47 | 403 | 4 30 | 129 | 214 | 4 05 |
| 48 | 272 | 4 20 | 51 | 296 | 4 20 | 54 | 225 | 4 00 |
| 52 | 248 | 4 15 | 82 | 294 | 4 15 | 122 | 224 | 4 07½ |
| 56 | 201 | 4 15 | 61 | 240 | 4 12½ | 47 | 220 | 4 15 |
| 40 | 259 | 4 25 | 84 | [illegible] | 4 25 | 53 | 217 | 4 05 |
| 48 | 359 | 4 25 | 91 | [illegible] | 4 30 | 93 | 216 | 4 25 |
| 45 | 278 | 4 20 | 54 | 296 | 4 05 | 43 | 365 | 4 30 |
| 40 | 251 | 4 25 | 80 | 327 | 4 15 | 124 | 180 | 3 90 |
| 104 | 223 | 4 12½ | 83 | [illegible] | 4 10 | 45 | 338 | 4 15 |
| 230 | 201 | 4 12½ | 24 | 144 | 4 12½ | 51 | 305 | 4 15 |
| 48 | 193 | 4 05 | 59 | [illegible] | 4 25 | 76 | [illegible] | 4 05 |
| 51 | 264 | 4 30 | 62 | [illegible] | 4 25 | 88 | 294 | 4 10 |
| 48 | 234 | 4 30 | 50 | 277 | 4 12½ | 62 | 272 | 4 25 |
| 42 | 282 | 4 00 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—The demand was fair to-day, both local and Eastern buyers operating, but the offerings were liberal and prices were no more than sustained. A few extra found buyers at $5.00a5.62 1-2, but most of the transfers were at $4.00a4.75 for medium to good fat mutton sheep. Common thin lots were slow at $3.50a3.75.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

#### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—11:15 p. m.—Flour, 28a29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 7d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 32s 9d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—1:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—1:35 p. m.—Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 13—4:30 p.m.—Consols for money, 92 1-8; account, 92 1-4. Bonds—'62, 92 3-8; '65, 93 1-2; '67, 93 1-2; 10-40s, 91 1-4.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Rentes, 56f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—Evening.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 10d; Orleans, 10 3-8d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 6,000.

Red winter, 11s 7d. Flour, 28a29s.

Cheese, 63s.

Cumberland middles, 36s; short ribs, 38s.

#### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 833 head, making the supply 4,845 head, or 285 cars, an increase of 61 cars over last week. The quality is good and the market dull at yesterday's decline of 10a20c. Sales were 36 Kentucky steers, averaging 1,355 lbs, at $5.87 1-2; 300 Ohio, 1,040 to 1,500 lbs, at $4.37 1-2a6.25; 60 do, premium, 1,577 lbs, $6.50; 150 Indiana, 1,161 to 1,180 lbs, at $4.50a4.75; 29 do, premium, 1,768 lbs, $6.45; 104 Michigan, 1,234 to 1,313 lbs, $4.87a5.30; 89 Illinois, 1,150 lbs, $5.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,[illegible]0; quality good; market active for Canada, and prices firm; Western dull and heavy at a decline of 3-8a1-2c. Sales: 756 Michigan sheep, av 79 to 99 lbs, $4.37 1-2a5.00; 168 Ohio, av 100 lbs, $5.87 1-2; 316 Canada lambs, av 78 to 84 lbs $6.62 1-2a6.75; 1,573 Canada sheep, av 110 to 130 lbs, $5.50a6.25; 112 Christmas sheep, av 171 lbs, $7.37 1-2.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,700; market steady; sales of 2,006 head at $4.45a4.75 for medium to choice.

#### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Few dealers are willing to increase their supplies, and the market continues languid, but, nevertheless, steady. Printing cloths in light supply, and held firmly at 7 3-4c. Prints of the best brands in limited demand, at 12c for Cocheco fancy, 11 1-2c for Pacific, Richmonds; Dunnels father favorite makes, while Sprague's are selling down to 11c, which only leaves 3 1-4c for printing, etc. Heavy brown sheetings steady and in limited request at 12 1-2a13c, and lighter goods at 11 1-2a12c. Best brands of bleached muslins in moderate demand, as are colored cottons, at uniform rates.

#### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling upland, 20 1-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, holders anxious to sell; receipts, 11,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.85a6.25; common to good, $6.40a6.65; good to choice, $6.60a7.10; white wheat extra, $7.05a7.25; extra Ohio, $6.55a7.35; St. Louis, $6.80a9.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull, holders anxious to sell; receipts, 7,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.51a1.54; winter red Western, $1.58a1.60; amber, $1.62a1.65; white, $1.65a1.77; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.55. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; receipts, 74,000 bu; old Western mixed in store and afloat, 78a78 3-4c; new Western mixed, 77a77 1-2c; old yellow, 79 1-4c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 15,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 55 1-2a56 1-2c.

EGGS—Firm at 34a37c.

HOPS—Active and firm at 35a52c for 1871; 20a30c for 1870; 10a20c for 1869; 9a15c for 1868.

LEATHER—Active and firm at 26a29c; Orinoco at 24a27 1-2c.

WOOL—Firm; extra Ohio, 63a65c; pulled, 57a62 1-2c.

GROCERIES—Coffee and sugar unchanged. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 49a57c. Rice firm at 8 3-8a9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13 3-4c; refined, 23 3-4a24c.

TURPENTINE—65 1-2a66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; mess for January, $14 87; February and March, $15.00. Beef and cut meats heavy; shoulders, 5a6c. Hams, 9a11c. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9 1-4a9 3-4c; kettle, 9 7-8c; January, 9 3-4c; February, 10c; March, 10 1-4c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 99 1-2c.

METALS—Manufactured copper firm; ingot, lake, active, 26 7-8a27c; Scotch pig iron firm, 33a50c; American weak, 34a37c; refined English and American bar firm, 86c; Russia sheet scarce and firm, 17 1-2a18c.

NAILS—Steady; cut, $4.65; clinch, $6.13a6.65; horseshoe, 19a33c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.23; No. 2, $1.20. Oats steady: No. 2, 32 1-2c. Corn quiet but held firmly; No. 2, 41 1-2c. Rye quiet but held firmly; No. 1, 65c. Barley active and higher; No. 2, 63 1-2c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.60a4.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very quiet; extra family Wisconsin, $7.50; Minnesota, $8.00a8.25; Indiana and Ohio, $7.00a7.75. Wheat firm; State and Western red, $1.57a1.59. Rye steady at 95c. Corn less active; old yellow, 78c; new, 68a70c; old mixed Western, 78c; new, 75c. Oats quiet; mixed, 51a52c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; new mess pork, $15.00a15.50. Lard, 9 1-2a10c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 18 1-2c; refined, 22c.

WHISKEY—Commands $1.00a1.01.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—COTTON—In good demand; low middling at 19 1-4a19 3-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $6.60a6.75. Wheat dull and drooping; No 2 red winter at $1.43a1.55. Corn in good demand at 48c. Rye firm at 78a80c. Oats steady; No. 2, 39a40c. Barley steady at 75a85c.

OILS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firm at $13.75a14.00. Lard quiet and held firmly; asking 9a9 1-4c; offering 1-8c less. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 5 1-2c; sides, 6 3-8a6 5-8c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 7 1-4c; sides, 7 3-4a 7-7-8c; sales of old clear rib at 7c, from St. Louis.

HOGS—Dull and drooping; $4.45a4.70. Receipts, 13,640; total packed to date, 355,000, against 244,000 same time last season.

WHISKEY—Steady at 91c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red winter held at $2.47; No. 2, $1.88. Corn steady; new, 55c. Oats better at 4[illegible]c.

PETROLEUM—Refined active and firm at 22 1-4a22 1-2c for car lots; crude firm at $3.50.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—COTTON—Dull, lower, and unsettled; middling, 19 1-2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Fair order demand; extra family, $6.25a6.50. Grain—Receipts light; a good local demand prevails; prices firm. Wheat, $1.35a1.50. Corn, in bulk, 55c. Oats do, 40a43c. Rye—Prime, 75a77c.

HOGS—Active and firm at $4.00a4.70 for common to extra heavy; receipts, 3,300.

PROVISIONS—Firm, with a fair order demand: mess pork, $13.50; Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5 3-4c; clear rib, 6 1-2c; clear, 6 3-4a7c, packed. Bacon—But few sides here; held at 8c. Lard—Prime leaf in tierces, 9c; kegs, 10a10 1-4c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91a92c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 50c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 40c; Michigan, 40 3-4a40 3-4c.

HOGS—Steady at $5.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 300 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 11,069 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—COTTON—Closed higher—18 3-4a19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour advancing; freights checked; business prices unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring offered freely at $1.28; sales of No. 3 red fall, $1.47. Corn easier; mixed on track, 44c. Oats dull and drooping; business small; rejected in elevator, 34c. Barley unchanged. Rye dull, at 73a74 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92c.

TOBACCO—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork active speculative demand; $13.50 buyer the month; $13.87 seller April; $13.50 cash. Dry salt meat quiet; loose clear rib, 6c; green meats firm; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5c; up country, 5c West. Pickled hams at St. Joseph, 8 1-2c; choice city, 9c. Bacon unchanged. Lard firm; 9 3-4c strictly prime.

HOGS—Active and higher, at $4.00a4.30; fancy lots, $4.40; packed since November 1, 175,000; against 95,000 last year.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; hogs, 12,300.


FINANCIAL.

# NOTICE.

## REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

$50 from No. 1 to No. 5460, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 13092, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7964, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11120, both inclusive.

And Registered Bonds of the same Act, as follows:

$50 from No. 536 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4164 to No. 5078, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 2000 to No. 2462, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 9907 to No. 111,566, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2866 to No. 3432, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2907 to No. 3692, both inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds, and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distictly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States Securities forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

# WORK WANTED!

All persons who want laborers or mechanics of any kind, are urgently requested to apply to J. M. HITCHCOCK, Superintendent Employment Bureau of Relief and Aid Society, Court House Square, corner La Salle and Washington-sts.

## CONVEYANCING BLANKS.

*Full Assortment.*

RAND, McNALLY & CO., Printers and Manufacturing Stationers, 108 West Randolph-st., and 365 Wabash-av.

## New Woodstock Glove Co.'s

Agency, 30 1/2 West Madison-st.

Wholesale only. JACKSON & MARSH, Agents.

TEAS.

[ESTABLISHED 1869.]

THE GREAT

## Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

No. 8 Church-st., New York,

P. O. BOX 5506.

Importers and Jobbers of Teas.

A complete assortment of latest importations always on hand, and for sale at importers' lowest prices. Merchants can have our monthly Price List mailed to them regularly by sending us their address.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

# HATS, CAPS & FURS.

200 sets Fine Mink.
100 sets Fine Fitch.
60 sets Royal Ermine.
1,000 sets Alaska Sable.
500 sets Children's Furs.
500 " Men's and Boys' Petersham.
Astrachan and Dogskin Caps.
1,000 doz. Buck and Kid Gloves and Mittens
100 Wolf, Buffalo, Beaver, and Fancy Robes.

59 & 61 West Washington-st.

SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

DUNBAR'S

## Wonderful Discovery

BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER,

OF WAUKESHA, WIS.

This water is the acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease and Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, all diseases of the kidney and urinary organs yield to its influence at once. For all Liver troubles it is unsurpassed. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, was restored to health by its use in six weeks, and gained fifteen pounds in weight.

This water has the same good effect in the remotest part of the country it has at the Springs. It never loses a particle of its medical qualities by packages or transportation. For direction and circulars address J. W. MILLS, General Agent for the State of Illinois, at 730 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill., Wholesale and Retail Supply Depot. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

CAUTION.

# CAUTION!

Sundry persons representing themselves as being connected with my Agency for the purpose of obtaining Advertisements for the CHICAGO DAILY PAPERS, are

# IMPOSTORS!

All canvassers employed by me can show written authority to act as such, from this date.

H. H. CHANDLER,

Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily Papers,

43 South Canal-st.

Branch Office, 446 State-st.
Dec. 13, 1871.

BRICKS.

# BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

OFFICE OF

EVANSTON BRICK & TILE WORKS,

No. 195 South Clinton-st.,

NEAR SHERMAN HOUSE.

I have opened an Office for the sale of Bricks. Parties in the country having Bricks they wish to sell will please address me as above. I have more orders for Bricks than I can fill, and plenty of teams to handle them from the cars, and will only charge a fair commission for doing the business.

JOSEPH B. LYONS.

Refer to Merrill Ladd, Esq., Evanston; Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., Chicago; City National Bank, Chicago.

CHOICE

## PHILADELPHIA PRESS BRICK,

At the lowest prices. GILBERT & MARTIN, Agents Excelsior Brick Company, 30 St. John's-place.

PRINTING.

## Sash, Door and Blind MANUFACTURERS

Will please notice that we keep IN TYPE a neat form of Price List, which we can furnish promptly, and at old rates.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.,

Printers, Engravers and Electrotypers, 108 West Randolph-st., and 365 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

## New Lumbermen's Exchange BUILDING,

northeast corner Franklin and South Water-sts., to be completed by April 1, 1872. Some Offices to rent. Apply at the office of PHILLIPS & BROWN, 11 Franklin-st., for three days, when plans can be seen.

CHARLES G. SMITH.

# TO RENT.

Brick Store and Basement on Eldridge-court, next east of State-st.; just finished. Possession immediately. Apply to

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
384 Wabash-av.

# TO RENT.

Double Store, No. 7 South Jefferson-st. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 Randolph-st., and 365 Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

## CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

General Freight Agent's Office HAS REMOVED TO

140 NORTH UNION-ST.

C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Freight Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

# AVENUE LOTS

For Church Sites, For Sale.

94x171, north west cor. Michigan-av. and Thirtieth-st.
200x150, on the s. e. cor. Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st.
210x165, on the s. w. cor. Calumet-av. and Thirtieth-st.
144x170, on the s. e. cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.
121x165, on the s. e. cor. Michigan-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.

Inquire of CLARK, LAYTON & CO., 278 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

## DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm names of Taylor & Hurlbert and C. H. Taylor & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

C. H. TAYLOR.
J. H. HURLBUT.

Chicago, Dec. 11, 1871.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style and firm of J. H. HURLBUT & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general commission business.

J. H. HURLBUT.
GEO. F. LINSON.
L. S. VANVLIET.

Chicago, Nov. 13, 1871.

Office, 34 and 36 South Canal-st.

## DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE—The public are hereby notified that the firm formerly known as Henry Durking & Co., having done business at 35 West Indiana-st., the said firm being Henry Durking, and Andrew Hannevig, is this day dissolved.

HENRY DURKING.
ANDREW HANNEVIG.

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

## Notice—Copartnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the firm and name of A. L. Katz & Co., for the purpose of a Wholesale Cigar Business.

A. L. KATZ, Chicago.
WERTHEIM & HAAGE, LaSalle, Ill.

INSURANCE.

## Adjustment and Collecting OF INSURANCE CLAIMS.

At the request of many of my old customers, I will undertake the adjustment and collection of claims by our late fire. Special attention given to claims against insolvent companies.

T. L. MILLER,
45 South Desplaines-st.

## Putnam Fire Ins. Co.

Office, Room 2, No. 30 West Madison-st. The creditors of this Company are requested to call at their earliest convenience to consult the President in reference to a settlement of their claims.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHAS. HOFFMANN,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

(formerly 34 North Clark-st.),

264 MILWAUKEE-AV.

## THE FAMILY OF THE GUELPHS.

### History of Queen Victoria's House.

From the New York Herald.

The exact origin of the family of the House of Guelph is somewhat obscure. Some persons have indeed asserted that Queen Victoria descends directly from the fabled hero Woden, whom the Scandinavians adored as a god. The true founder of the house of Hanover was Azon d'Este, Marquis of Tuscany, an Italian adventurer, who, at the commencement of the eleventh century, took service under the Emperor Conrad, in the hope of acquiring fortune in Germany by conquest or marriage. His matrimonial speculation proved the most profitable. He espoused Cunegunda or Guelph, a wealthy heiress, and discarding the name of d'Este for that of his wife. Henceforth he was called Guelph. Their son, Robert the Robust, contracted a more fortunate alliance in marrying the widow of Tostic, Earl of Kent, brother to Edward the Confessor. The newly wedded pair found great favor with the Emperor, Henry the Fourth, who despoiled Otho of Saxony of his Bavarian possessions in order to enrich them. The great-grandson of Robert rebelling against the Emperor Barbarossa his estates were confiscated. A third time, however, the race of Azon retrieved the fortunes of the family by a lucky marriage, the bride being a daughter of Henry the Second, King of England, who prevailed upon the German Cæsar to bestow the countships of Brunswick and Lunenburg upon his son-in-law. Otho the Fourteenth raised them to the rank of Dukes in the thirteenth century, and William of Guelph took the title of Duke. Of the dread representatives of the house some were distinguished for their courage and military talents, others for their less warlike qualities. Henry, surnamed the "Deg," for his snarling temper; Magnus the Insolent; Ernest the "cruel." Otho the Fourteenth was the first of a long line of illustrious princes who departed from the matrimonial policy of his family, by a marriage of inclination with Matilda de Campana, simple gentlewoman of Brunswick, and his own subject.

The great-grandfather of George the First, King of England, had seven sons, all Dukes, and entitled to a share of his possessions. To avoid splitting the family estates by a permanent division of their father's estates, the brothers, on his death, entered into a most extraordinary compact. One only of the number was to contract a legal marriage. Lots were cast; chance favored George, the sixth son, who espoused Anne Eleanora, Princess of Hesse Darmstadt. Their eldest son, Ernest Augustus, who for many years bore no higher title than Prince Bishop of Osnabrug, died young, his daughter of the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia, and granddaughter of James the First; whose influence first opened to the house of Hanover a prospect of the crown of Great Britain. The bride was sister to Rupert, so well known to English history for his devotion to Charles the First, to say nothing of his discoveries in science and art and engraving in mezzotinto. Ernest Augustus was a dissipated Prince, but crafty and ambitious. On succeeding to the title of Duke of Hanover he stopped the title of Bishop of Osnabergh. Following upon the example of his father he prevailed upon his brother, Duke William of Zelle, to devote himself to a life of celibacy in consideration of a sum of money and a pension to him in a moment of distress. At Brussels the Prince contracted a morganatic marriage with Eleonora d'Obrouse, who died with her father from France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis the Fourteenth.

Of the issue of the Duke of Zelle and Eleonora d'Obrouse, a daughter, Sophia Dorothea, alone survived the age of childhood. Her father had received into his family Philip Count Königsmarck, a young Vaudois friend, who came to be educated in Germany. The boy was just thirteen when he arrived from Sweden, and Sophia Dorothea was several years younger. Philip remained at the Court of Zelle rather more than a year, and then returned to Sweden. On the part of the Prince Bishop presented an unfavorable contrast with that of his brother. His "adopted sister," the Countess Platen, completely governed the vain old man, and somewhile consoled herself for her husband's infidelities by a Platonic friendship with the philosopher Leibnitz. George Louis, the heir of this accommodating pair, possessed one solitary virtue; he was courageous, but ruthlessly vain, cruel, and unscrupulous, deformed in person as in mind. Following the example of his right reverend and simply pious father, he had adopted a sister, Ernest Garde Von Schulenberg, whom, on his accession to the English crown, he created Duchess of Kendal. The military services of George Louis endeared him to the emperor to confer the Electoral dignity upon his father, but the other Electors refused to acknowledge him, disputed the validity of his vote in the Diet, giving him no higher title than Duke of Hanover, to which he had just previously succeeded. Money became necessary to buy of their opposition. Ernest and the Electress looked around for a wealthy bride for their son, and while the ambassador of the hair minister, could find no one so eligible as Sophia Dorothea, whose father, Duke William, listened eagerly to the proposal, and, despite the entreaties of his wife and the tears of his daughter, broke off her engagement with her cousin, Augustus of Wolfenbuttel, the only man she ever really loved, to alliance her to a profligate incapable of appreciating the treasure of his reluctant bride. Soon after the ill-omened marriage the indifference of George Louis degenerated into hatred, which his parents shared. The Electress never forgave her daughter-in-law the blot upon her birth; the Elector, a stanch Lutheran, was offended with his adopted sister, the Countess Platen; and his son became so infuriated from a similar cause that he attempted to murder her by strangulation, and was only defeated in his design by the cries of her attendants. In order to hush up this outrage, which was severely commented upon in Germany, Sophia Dorothea was permitted to visit her father at Zelle. Vainly she implored his protection.

Duke William, blinded by his ambitious hope of seeing his descendants upon the throne of England, pretended not to believe her. She could refuse to return to Hanover on the threat of eternal separation from her children—a son, afterward George the Second, and daughter, married to the father of Frederick the Great, and second King of Prussia. Shortly after the departure of Sophia Dorothea's heroine, Zelle Philip von Königsmark had arrived in Hanover, where he ready wit, elegant manners, and combined talents soon made him a favorite, and he was appointed a Colonel of the Guard. Nothing could be more natural than that the intimacy with the companion of his boyhood should be renewed. Her beauty touched his heart, her wrongs excited his indignation, and he expressed himself freely on the subject. There is little doubt but he counselled the Princess to seek refuge from her persecutors at the court of her relative, the Duke of Wolfenbuttel. It was the signal for his assassination, and the ruin of the victim's family soon followed. In a letter, purporting to be written by the Princess, but which Madame Platen, on her deathbed confessed to have dictated, and placed in his hand requesting an interview in the apartments of Her Highness. There was nothing unusual in such an appointment, the manners of the age fully sanctioned it. The meeting lasted but a few minutes, and took place on the evening of the 1st of July, 1694. Königsmark, the lady of honor, who afterward published a memoir warmly defending her mistress, who naturally denied having sent the letter.

On his return through the Knights' Hall Königsmark was murdered by a number of the deed of blood, yet stunned at the horrible spectacle stood upon the face of the dying man and crushed out his eyes. In her solitary old age Sophia Dorothea is disfigured, and the wretched woman became blind. Her punishment is recorded in a popular German ballad—"The Countess and Bishop." Overcome with horror at the cowardly assassination of her early friend, Sophia Dorothea refused to live with her husband, a resolution which wounded the inordinate vanity of George Louis to the quick. Count Platen was appointed to interrogate Her Highness, who, struck by the indelicacy of the selection, demanded if he imagined he was questioning his own wife. On receiving the sacrament in the Court church she publicly made solemn protestations of her fidelity to her absent husband, and asked Count Platen if his wife could do the same. At first divorce was contemplated. The Duke William, of Zelle, strongly opposed. He cared little for the happiness of his ill-used child, but the prospect of seeing his grandson upon the English throne was too tempting to be resisted. He threatened an appeal to the Diet of the Empire. Sentence was at last pronounced by the Judges. There was no question of criminality raised, but simply of incompatibility of temper and disobedience to her husband's will. They were separated. George Louis was to retain the fortune of his ill-used wife and the custody of her person. The Castle of Ahlden was assigned as her residence, and the mockery of state was for a time kept up; but the victim remained for thirty years literally a prisoner. In the Parliament of England, while they recorded unhesitatingly the pensions nobility conferred on the neglected sisters—and there were many of them of George the First—not a single voice was ever raised in favor of his captive Queen. On her deathbed Sophia Dorothea solemnly protested her innocence, and—to the tradition even—summoned her cruel husband to answer for his crimes at the bar of God within the year. He died before it expired.

### ARISTOCRACY IN GERMANY.

The descent of the royal family of England has long been a source of intense mortification to the House of Guelph. Queen Charlotte used to twit her husband, George III., by exclaiming in her broken English: "I vash mine Gevorsin no Madame d'Olbreuse a mine family." Her Majesty Queen Victoria has not proved herself above this weakness. She refused to receive the Princess Mary of Baden with the honors due to a royal birth, because she had married the Duke of Hamilton, one of her own subjects. The daughter of the late Duke of Richmond, wife of Prince of Saxe-Weimar, is received at Court only as Countess of Darnebery, a title conferred upon her by her husband's family. Very lately the Prince of Wales, at a Court ball, refused the royal entrance to the wife of Lord Blandford and the Marquis of Westminster.

When King William the Fourth died, and at the moment of the accession of Queen Victoria, the crown of Hanover was separated from that of Great Britain; a Hanoverian law excluding females from the throne.

The [illegible] succeeded as the only child of the late Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, by his wife, the Princess Victoria Mary Louisa, fourth daughter of Anthony, late reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, sister of Leopold the First, late King of the Belgians.

Her uncle Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, then the first Peer of England, left the British Court to assume the throne of Hanover, on which he was succeeded by his son, the late blind King—whose royal seat and treasury, even his private fortune, it was alleged, were absorbed in such an unceremonious manner by the Prussians some few years since.

## MORMONISM IN INDIANA.

### A Church of the Latter-Day Saints in Clark County.

New Providence, Ind. (Dec. 9) Correspondence of the New Albany Ledger.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that a community of the Latter-Day Saints exists in this part of the country, but such is the fact. Here in the extreme western part of Clark County, distant from New Providence but a few miles, and snugly hid away among the hills, a little Mormon church has flourished for something more than a year, and so far as known has strictly kept the faith in all respects, save in the matter of polygamy.

The planting of this "Stake of Zion," as the Mormons were wont to term their little settlements in the early history of the sect, took place about June, 1870. It was effected chiefly through the preaching of two peripatetic "Saints," who appeared quite suddenly in the community about that time, and began what, in the country, is usually called a "big meeting." It was not generally known at the outset who these preachers were, or what the nature of the doctrines they were to proclaim; but as they were announced by a minister of the Christian Church, the use of the chapel belonging to the denomination was tendered them, and the good reputation of the church at once lent dignity to hear. The public was not long, however, in discovering the peculiarity of the religious views of the "apostles," and soon became apparent, too, that the object of their visit was the establishment of a Mormon church.

Intelligence of this movement was at once scattered throughout this part of the county, and everybody went to hear the "Mormon preachers." Indeed, people who had dwelt all their lives among the knobs of western Clark County, and had not hoped to gratify their curiosity about Mormonism otherwise than through the weekly newspapers, could not afford to lose such an opportunity as this. It was a jolly thing to be able to see and hear a Mormon preacher right at their own doors, and accordingly the little chapel at Pleasant Ridge, where the meetings were held, was crowded day and night. The "apostles" were well pleased, and entered upon their work with remarkable energy and enthusiasm. Night after night the doctrines of the Mormon Church were set forth in a mild and convincing manner, and, strange to say, not without promise of success. Even from the start, sympathy with the movement was not at all inhibited by a few persons, and it was not long before others were convinced that it was a good thing to be a Latter-Day Saint. In short, before the meeting closed, some twenty or thirty persons, of both sexes and various ages, had accepted the faith, and a majority of them being members of the Christian Church, in whose house the meetings were held. One of the new converts had, for many years, served the latter denomination, as minister, and it is believed that it was on his invitation that a few Mormon elders visited the community. At all events, no sooner were the converts baptized in accordance with the rites of the faith, than individual assumed the duties of prophet and spiritual guide of the band.

The next effort was to introduce Mormonism into the community caused universal surprise. The surprise, however, which followed the achievement was not greater than the indignation that soon found vent against Mormonism in general, and the little scab of Mormonism at Pleasant Ridge in particular. Especially did the Christian Church, which has been long established there, and some of whose members had gone over to the Mormons, evince the most bitter hostility. Old friends turned enemies, and were fain to believe that in opposing the new pledged "saints" they were engaged in no less a warfare than "fighting the devil." The Mormons, on the other hand, believed themselves to be equally fearless champions of beings, and at once began to buckle on the figurative armor for the fray. Rumors were abroad that the meeting-house was to be burned, and under the impression that "the devil was to pay generally," the country folkies armed themselves with clubs—weapons of a magnificent fracas; but, happily, nothing of the kind occurred, and the rustic reporters was cheated out of an item.

Public opinion generally opposed the Mormons, in view of the opposition brought against them, would disband; but such was not the result. The "saints" have manifested a plucky lot of saints, and have not allowed opposition to stop their progress. Books, books, tracts, etc., have constantly been received from headquarters, and distributed wherever it was thought they would be effective. By various means they have labored to bring "sinners" into the fold, and have not altogether failed. There is, to be sure, no gubernatorial "stake" in Clark County is going to be engulphed by Mormonism, but the zeal of these people might well be emulated by other sects immediately surrounding.

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Much of the success of these saints is due to individual effort on the part of the members, but the leading spirit of the organization must not be overlooked, nor his services undervalued. He has already been mentioned as having been a minister of the Christian Church, and it is doubtless through him that Mormonism has found a foothold among these hills. He is a man of character, "and his name it is" Jim Scott. Former, as he is, and practical in business, he has always shown a strange fondness for the intangibilities. Prophecy particularly has been his hobby. To cast a horoscope for his friends was the delight of his youth, and for a number of years he proclaimed that the world was coming to an end on a certain day, and urged the people to "set their households in order." But the universal smash-up not being taken place at the appointed time, as he is supposed to have retired for a while, and given himself up to the mysteries of Mormonism, preparatory to its introduction into his own neighborhood.

## GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER.

### The New Indian Commissioner.

From the Denver (Colorado) News.

The Indian Bureau at Washington has long illustrated the sad truths, so often forced upon observation in our public administration, that the wise men are not good, and the good men are not wise. Indeed, our whole dealings with the Indian race have been a succession of stupid sentimentalism and rascally smartness. There is the best evidence offered of a new and better era in the appointment of General Francis A. Walker to the Commissionership. His wisdom leads him to his integrity; there is no savor of weak goodishness in his honesty; while his ability is of the first-class, such as rarely contents itself to take subordinate positions in government.

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With peace he returned to Massachusetts became the teacher of classics in the famous Williston Seminary, of Easthampton. From this work he went to Springfield, as assistant editor of the *Republican*, and exhibited high journalistic qualities, and became much attached to the profession. But a call to Washington to succeed Mr. David A. Wells as head of the Bureau of Statistics—Mr. Wells being then invited to the work of investigating the currency and means of revenue which has made him so famous—was temporarily tempting, and here his qualities as an organizer and his appreciative practical knowledge were so conspicuously manifested that, when the census of 1870 came to be taken, he was selected by the administration, in obedience to Congressional opinion and the public sentiment, to take charge of that great work. The labor and embarrassment of this place were immense; but he threw himself upon them with characteristic energy and zeal, was heartily sustained by the President and Secretary of the Interior, as well as by Congress; created the machinery for doing the work out of fresh and raw materials organized the largest and most industrious bureau in all the departments at Washington; and now, in only 2 years and a half from the beginning, has the whole job of collecting, collating and publishing the decennial statistics of the nation nearly done—all in a fuller, more thorough and more intelligent manner than they were ever done before in treble or quadruple the time. His health, utterly broken down in the early summer under the great drain of this labor, and he took a vacation of two months in Great Britain, in company with his friend, Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*. He had almost to be carried from his sick bed to the steamer; but he came back the last of September, refreshed, strong, and nearly well again, and has since been devoting himself to closing up the census returns, and their editing and publication.

It has been his settled purpose to return at once to journalism, which had become his chosen profession, and several flattering offers were before him—one from the New York *Times*, with a salary of $8,000. But Mr. Delano, his chief in the Interior Department, seems to prevailed upon him to try his hand at reforming the abuses and organizing, or more truly creating, the policy of the Indian Bureau; the President has made haste to give him the opportunity, and next Monday he takes possession of the office—while he continues, also, in charge of the Census until the decennial work is fully closed. General Walker has obtained a little personal insight into the affairs of his new position, and a general vein of inquiry and inspection, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Indian agencies of Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska Territories, and returned to Washington last week with evidences of gross frauds upon both Indians and government in that quarter, involving many persons in their scandals, and already followed by the appointment of new agents to those posts.

We can hardly congratulate General Walker himself on his new position, save as it has sought him for its great need of his conspicuous qualities of administrative energy and integrity. It is one of the most difficult places in the government to fill. Between the Indian "rings"—little and big—the demands of Congressional and local politicians, the jealousies and jealousies of the army and the Civil Service, the War and the Interior Departments, as to the share and responsibility of each in the management of the Indians and their interests—between the sentimentalists who would coddle the red man with continued presents, and excuse, even defend his cruelties; not only protecting him from civilization, but all the vagrants of civilization, and that short-cut bloodthirstiness and impatience, that would exterminate him root and kin at sight—between the Indian claims to both justice and mercy, and the higher claims of the immigrants to possess and improve the land to the growth and prosperity of the nation—between its temptations and difficulties, there place is no bed of roses to a man who seeks only to do his duty and contribute to the fair fame and the power of the American Government. But General Walker has many of the faculties of the situation if any one can. If his health follows him; if Executive and Congress will give him power, leaving him to work within politics, nor lobe, nor theoretical politics; if the people, East and West, will lend him their faith and kindly encouragement, and, finally, he himself come out here and see the ground with his own eyes—the Indians and the settlers both—[illegible] he will better succeed than any "in the field;" we shall indulge such a hope and feel such a confidence in his success as no man has been permitted to inspire since we took forward to such a solution of the terrible problems of the Indian question as will in part, and especially did the Christian Church, which has been long established there, and some of whose members had gone over to the Mormons, evince the most bitter hostility. Old friends turned enemies, and were fain to believe that in opposing the new pledged "saints" they were engaged in no less a warefare than "fighting the devil." The Mormons, on the other hand, believed themselves to be equally fearless champions of beings, and at once began to buckle on the figurative armor for the fray. Rumors were abroad that the meeting-house was to be burned, and under the impression that "the devil was to pay generally" the country folkies armed themselves with clubs—weapons of a magnificent fracas; but, happily, nothing of the kind occurred, and the rustic reporters was cheated out of an item.

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## THE STORM AT THE WEST.

### Suffering and Loss of Life.

A correspondent of the Junction City *Union*, writing from Concordia under date of the 27th of November, gives an account of the snow-storm, in which Mr. Max Alwes was caught, and had a narrow escape, with a party from freezing to death. The writer says:

"The severe storm which passed over the western portion of the State on the 17th and 18th inst., has perhaps never been equaled in severity and suffering. Mr. Alwes, on the evening a party of buffalo hunters returned from a three weeks hunt after the bison of the plains, and recounted the terrible hardships endured by the many who had gone through this growing town during the fall few weeks for buffalo meat. The party of which consisted of J. Sallinger, E. Slaught, H. Decker, of Clyde, the well-known Max Alwes, of McLouth, and Mr. Wattig, of Wattigonda—men who are well known throughout the western portion of Kansas. They had loaded their hunt and were preparing to return, having traveled into Graham County, where the great buffalo grounds for the fall season had become. The storm fall of snow commenced, mingled with sleet, and continued to increase in fury until midnight, when the party became bewildered, and seek shelter in brush wood growing on the ravines so numerous in that section. With the increasing storm the cold became more boisterous and the air intensely cold. Camping for the night, and sheltering themselves as best they could, Saturday morning, the 18th inst., found the party encamped in a drift in depth—the fall during the night—the cold still more intense, and the wind not quieted. The camping place was being temporarily defended from chilling blasts, a new start for better security was made. Failing in with another party, consisting of Mr. Cole, son and brother, Frank Smith, George Steele, and —— Carnes, of Atchison County, Mo., who were also on the hunt, the whole party [illegible] they all united, and soon succeeded in selecting a place, where a "dug-out" six feet square was made, and, into which the entire party gathered, half frozen, with barely life enough in any of their to start the fire ablaze. Three armfuls of wood was the quantity at hand with which to keep the blood in a state of warmth.

In this "dug out," until the storm abated did they remain, each one endeavoring to enliven the spirits of the other, thus stopping the cold, night set in, no possibility of them, that the final sleep of death should be made in the rude hut. Sunday morning the 19th inst., the storm began to cease, and the sun, cheerfully dissolving the clouds, gave hope and much cheer, that with vigor they began their homeward march. Not one of the entire party but what had several of their number frozen to death the two remaining having their hands and feet frozen. A party of Texas herders had found one man in a "dug out," frozen to death, and his comrade over a smouldering blaze with a portion of his hands burned off in his effort to keep up life. Another party, three in number, two men and a boy 16 years of age, were found in a wagon dead. This latter party were from somewhere in Nebraska, and the wagon they had was of the "Excelsior" make. Names unknown. The number, to this date, known to have perished is twelve. Two of the returning party were badly frozen, but will recover.

Many will wonder why, at this season of the year, parties go in search of buffalo; but old hunters, following the habits of the Indians, look upon the November month of the year as the best in the year for securing good robes. More have gone to the buffalo grounds this year than ever known before, and how many were caught in the storm it is unable to determine. Certain it is that many have gone to a long home, and who they are, or where they came from, will, perhaps, never be satisfactorily answered.

There are parties out now, your correspondent understands, endeavoring to discover the remains of others. Further news as developed will be communicated.

[From the Omaha Bee, Dec. 9.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city from Schuyler to-day says that among the many victims by the recent severe storm in that section, were two Bohemian farmers, named Anton Kowalish and Gr. Landa, who were caught in the storm and frozen to death, while on their way from Schuyler to their homesteads on Maple Creek, in Colfax County. They were first assailed by the snow, then lost their way, and, finally, becoming too fatigued to go further, sank down and were frozen. Nearly a day passes that fresh news of similar results is not received from the country, and we have no doubt but the lists of the dead will exceed those of any other year from the same cause.

## Thai Silver Mine in Owen County, Ind.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, Dec. 8.

Some time ago we gave an account taken from the Owen County *Journal*, in regard to the discovery of a valuable silver mine in that county near the town of Spencer. We learn from the same paper of this week that it has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that silver ore in an indeed quantity exists in the mine to pay for working. Mr. Schweitzer, the lessee, has found a five-foot stratum of quartz rock, rich in silver and lead ore, which lay glittering before him after a heavy blast. The goal reached, those engaged in making the discovery were at once ordered to cease work until Saturday, as they were made for taking care of the ore. Some of the quartz was taken to an old miner, who crushed it and separated the metals in the usual way, when it was found to be very rich in silver and lead. The old Indian tradition, "that when this mine should be discovered the people of this part of the country would no longer need to shoe their horses with iron," bids fair to receive verification.

The whole country in the region of the mine is in a high state of excitement, and many persons are making to seek other shafts with a view to striking the quartz stratum. It may extend over a large territory, and yet it is possible it is confined to the tract Mr. S. has leased. Be this as it may, the excitement is great, and land in the vicinity is held at almost fabulous prices.

Mr. Schweitzer intends starting to Washington City in a few days, to perfect his arrangements for working the mine, disposing of the metal, etc. He also intends to erect a house over the entrance to the mine, the better to guard against intrusion and pilfering. He has refused $50,000 for an eighth interest in the mine, believing that he can superintend and carry it on himself. He has just learned, that tons and tons of clay removed from the cavern is worth $5 per barrel, and he's going to make provisions for saving it.

Mr. Schweitzer has heretofore given notice warning persons not to visit the mine without a permit. He will give notice that he will prosecute those who fail to heed the above request.

## TREACHERY AND MURDER.

### A Would-be Assassin Finishes a Tragedy First Attempted a Month Ago.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Dec. 9.

About one month since, while Nelson Cole, a 15-year old son of Parson Cole, a negro preacher of this city, was visiting friends in the country hunting, he had a difficulty with another negro, Sam Jones, to settle which Sam pointed the contents of a shot gun into young Cole's right leg. This unique mode of settlement caused Nelson to liberally patronize one of our surgeons, who for several days was busily engaged in picking out the shot. No warrant for Sam's arrest was sworn out at the time, the person thinking it best to drop the matter.

Yesterday morning Nelson had so far recovered as to be able to go out again. In company with another negro lad of about the same age, he took his gun and went out on the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad for a hunt. About 10 o'clock, while walking in the woods just the other side of McGhee's station, they suddenly met Sam. Nelson at once asked Sam: "Why did you shoot me the other day?"

Sam said: "Ah, I just did that in fun. That is some nice gun you have, Nelson; let me look at it. I was just fooling the other day. I don't want to hurt you."

During the time he was talking, Sam kept gradually approaching Nelson, and when he finished he was but a few feet distant. Deceived by his apparent friendliness, Nelson handed the gun to Sam, who was unarmed.

As soon as he got the gun Sam raised it up and pointing it at Nelson, said, "Now, d—n you, I am going to kill you."

The boy fell on his knees, and in piteous accents begged for his life, or for at least time to invoke the mercy of that God who had given it. But Sam, in a demoniac laugh, deliberately placed the gun at Nelson's bowed head and, pulling the trigger, stepped back as the smoke clearing away, revealed the dying quivering body of his victim.

Death must have been instantaneous, as from an investigation made at the Coroner's inquest, held by Squire Elliott, it was found that the entire upper portion of his skull was blown off, the back side sticking tight with the blood and brains all over his face, while the top portion of his head some distance away.

After committing the murder Sam turned to look for and, in all probability, kill the other lad, but he had escaped him. The boy, however, had started to run as soon as Sam got the gun, and he was by that time a considerable distance off. Sam hallooed to him that he would kill him if he did not stop. No attention being paid to this no ruse of the kind, Sam fired a remaining load at the fast disappearing form of the boy. The shot fell wide of its mark, its only effect being to cause the terror-stricken lad to increase his speed, which he never relaxed until he reached Parson Cole's and informed him of the terrible news.

During the afternoon a warrant was sworn out for Sam's arrest by the Parson before Squire Miller. The murderer is described as being a black, powerful negro man, about 25 years of age. No reason for the act is known, as Nelson is said to have been an exceedingly inoffensive boy. Officers are now in search of Sam, and it is to be hoped that he will be captured and brought to speedy punishment.

## A Foot Race Between a Phrenologist and a Young Lady.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Dec. 11.

Dr. Simeon Stone, of Bloomington, in phrenology for the past week in Bloomington, in addition to being a man of much intelligence and culture, is well known to be a shrewd advertiser. He very often, in the early stages of his entertainments in a town, proposes to race with any man, boy and young lady, but it is not often taken up. Two young ladies in Pekin, however, accepted the challenge, and the race came off here, and ran with him. The Doctor publicly offered $25 to any young lady who would run with him on Saturday, and publicly the race was to be run. The following is the Pekin *Republican's* account of the races:

No sooner was it known than Miss Emma Sandusky notified him that she was ready to accept the proposition. By mutual agreement, the race was to be run on Saturday afternoon, at ten minutes to three o'clock. Dr. Stone, appropriately for the occasion, her skirts being short, and her laced boots high; the Dr., appeared in light sleeves, and pants rolled up to the proper street garb. By the time the contestants were ready for the race, the sidewalks were densely packed that it was almost as much as Marshal Stone, with a dozen efficient aids, could do to clear a passage-way. The word was promptly given, and the Doctor having handed over to Mr. Sandusky, the gold watch, which, having been posted at the come-out post, as judge, the pair started. At first it was almost "neck and neck," the Doctor commencing the puffing, and eventually he came out several lengths ahead.

Brearley then, from the stile at the corner of Court Square, announced his decision. His decision was that the race was a complete draw. He said: "I don't believe you made the best time you were capable of, when neither running on the fair grounds. We all ought to have the achievements of this day; it marks an important epoch in the history of our city, and is an occasion to which we can all look back as being the brightest in the annals of modern times. Inasmuch as the Doctor only came to about two lengths ahead of my friend, the young lady, and whereas the latter was ready promptly to the minute, the Doctor and his antagonist should be declared equal." Mr. S. was dressed appropriately for the occasion, her skirts being short, and her laced boots high; the Dr., appeared in light sleeves, and pants rolled up to the proper street garb. By the time the contestants were ready for the race, the sidewalks were densely packed that it was almost as much as Marshal Stone, with a dozen efficient aids, could do to clear a passage-way. The word was promptly given, and the Doctor having handed over to Mr. Sandusky